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LAST EDITION

WHAT BUCHAREST YIELDS TO BERLIN BY PEACE TREATY

Dr. von Kuehlmann Sets Forth Economic Advantages Germany Gains Through Recent Agreement With Rumania

LONDON, England (Friday).—The economic advantages which Germany has obtained in the peace treaty with Rumania are equivalent to an indemnity from that nation, in the opinion of the German experts. Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, told the Berlin Chamber of Commerce in his recent speech, in which he discussed the Rumanian treaty before that body, a German wireless report of the address shows.

Germany's control of the coming Rumanian harvests caused the food question to be looked forward to "with a certain amount of confidence," Dr. von Kuehlmann declared. German trade privileges also were most important, and those included the lease to a German company for 99 years of the Bucharest-Cernavoda-Constanza railway line, thus giving ready access to the petroleum fields and grain centers.

Referring to the geographical situation, which eliminated the question of territorial acquisitions, Dr. von Kuehlmann said that therefore it was "all the more necessary to obtain economic advantages up to a limit consistent with the maintenance of Rumania's capacity for production. Two points," he indicated, "must be taken into consideration, first, guaranteeing Rumanian agricultural and petroleum production as urgently necessary for the carrying on of the war by the Central Powers and for the transition period; and, secondly, the important rôle which Rumania has to fill in providing a thoroughfare to the East, especially as she dominates the lower course of the Danube."

"It is here," continued the Foreign Minister, "that there comes into effect the International Danube Delta Committee, upon which only states on the banks of the Danube can be represented. Only if the states agree so it will be the countries lying on the Black Sea be able to come into it. Therefore it is especially important for the German seaboard traffic that we have been able to secure sites for dockyards."

"Along with the Danube, the importance of the Rumanian railways must be considered, especially the Bucharest-Cernavoda-Constanza line, over which Germany must have control. It has been agreed with Bulgaria that this railway to Constanza, which is to be made a free port with grain and petroleum tanks, is to be leased to a German company for 99 years."

"The cable between Constantinople and Constanza played an important rôle before the war. This cable is to be developed to the utmost and secured from enemy control."

Alluding to the agreement by which Germany had secured the Rumanian harvests of 1918-19, and the far-reaching option upon the entire Rumanian harvest for the next seven years, Dr. von Kuehlmann said:

"One can look forward to the whole food question with a certain amount of confidence. Formal war indemnities were not demanded by Germany, but the numerous privileges we secured are equivalent in the opinion of experts, to anything which would have been yielded by indemnities. When, some day, the damage caused by the U-boat warfare shall have been made good by newly built ships, the sea route from Constanza will regain its importance. Whether traffic on the Danube will be able to compete with it is a question of the distant future. For the present we shall have to rely on the Danube."

"It would be a mistake, however, to turn our eyes only to the East. There are the mouths of the Rhine and Elbe. Future policy will have to see to it that German trade strives with redoubled daring and energy to travel once more on the open sea. The day will come when the genius of our leaders and the incomparable courage of our army and navy shall have obtained victory and peace for us—a day when ships will again sail the ocean under the black, white and red flag. On that day the German merchant and the German shipowner will prove to the world that they have only made them better qualified to take up competition again, and will prove that the proud motto, Nulli secundus, is appropriate to them."

In the course of his remarks the Foreign Minister announced that the extraction of Rumanian petroleum had now been so far restored that the output was two-thirds of the peace-time production.

PAYMENT OF EXTRA WAGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday).—Members of the British mercantile marine have been gratified by a scheme for the payment of extra wages to masters, officers and seamen of ships sunk by war perils being now extended to cover masters, officers and seamen whose vessels have been damaged through war risks, but not sunk, provided the damage necessitates the discharge of the crew.

It has also been decided to grant one month's extra wages in the event of capture and internment by the enemy, payment being made when release and return to England takes place.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor.

Beyond the bombing of an English hospital, and the murder of some wounded men and nurses, there is nothing to report from the western front. For some reason or another von Hindenburg is still hesitating to continue the "Kaiser's battle," and every day's hesitation causes more widespread wonder as to his reason.

The first authoritative statement on the subject of German preparedness came yesterday from General Bridges, of the British Military Mission in the States. General Bridges' information is to the effect that General von Mackensen has been selected to make the attack on the allied line, in the Ypres salient and round Amiens. He will presumably have under him most of the army commanders of the original battle, whose divisions have been refitted and retrained, and now amount, it is estimated, to a million and a half men, or some 125 divisions, though the figure has been put as high as 1,900,000 men, or 140 divisions. According to the official information available the extreme right of the German line is under the command of von Arnim, whilst immediately on his left is the army of von Quast, and then those of von Below, von der Marwitz, and finally that of von Hutier. All these army leaders are, in turn, under the command of von Mackensen, who will endeavor to carry out the plans of von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff for the great drive. General Bridges believes that this drive will occur on or before the first of June, and he speaks, of course, with all the knowledge available from the intelligence departments of the British and French armies.

This is the first reliable information which has been received on the subject from official sources. And even if, of course, is only a deduction from the effects of aerial and trench recon-

(Continued on page two, column three)

SIR HENRY WOOD NOT YET DECIDED

Famous English Musician Offered Conductorship of Boston Symphony Orchestra Will Not Decide for "Week or So"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday).—Sir Henry Wood informs the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor for publication that he has been offered the conductorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for three years by Major Higginson of Boston. Sir Henry adds that he is unable to make a decision for a week or so.

Later Sir Henry Wood informs this bureau that the report that he has accepted the offer is incorrect. The situation is as already cable.

Sir Henry Wood is a Londoner, and received his early education from his father, an amateur cellist and for 25 years the solo tenor at St. Sepulchre's Church. Sir Henry, who was knighted in 1911, began his musical career by acting as deputy organist of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, when only 10 years old; five years later he was appointed organist of St. John's, Fulham, and was engaged to give organ recitals at the Fisheries Inventions and other exhibitions at South Kensington from 1883 to 1885. A year later, he became a student of the Royal Academy of Music and there studied under Professors Prout, Macfarren, Steggall, Manuel Garcia, Du Vivier and others. Subsequently he became a conductor of various suburban musical societies, and in 1890 was appointed conductor of the Rousby Opera Company. Later, he conducted for the Carl Rosa Company, Signor Lago's opera season at the Olympic Theater, Madame Marie Roze's farewell tour, and at the Avenue Theater. His connection with the Queen's Hall began in 1895, when he conducted the first of the series of promenade concerts organized by Mr. Robert Newman. They have become an institution and from these concerts originated the Queen's Hall Orchestra, which, under his conductorship, has become world renowned. In 1897 he established his symphony concerts, which he has continued ever since.

In the season of 1903-04 Sir Henry was one of seven visiting conductors engaged to direct the concerts of the Philharmonic Society of New York. He has directed performances of choral societies in England, including the festivals at Wolverhampton, Sheffield and Norwich.

Sir Henry is a well-known teacher of singing, and has written a book entitled "Breathing Tones and Their Qualities." In his leisure hours he devotes himself to painting.

KAISER PRAISES VIRTUES OF HIS ARMY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Replying to a message from the Prussian National Soldiers League and the German Soldiers Association, the Kaiser has telegraphed, "We owe our victory to the military and moral virtues of the German Army, which also has a strengthening and moral effect on those at home," adding that he knew he could count on the old soldiers, who would carry the spirit of the Prussian and German Army, and of his grandfather, into a world changed by war, and would form the corner-stone upon which the Fatherland's future could be built up.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, K. G., Governor-General of Canada

Who yesterday prorogued the first session of the Thirteenth Parliament of the Dominion

FRENCH OFFICER'S TRIAL IS BEGUN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Friday).—During the opening sitting of the trial of Captain Mathieu and Sergeant Paix-Seailles on a charge of communicating confidential documents to unqualified persons, the government prosecutor, Major Montel, stated that the documents handed over to the "dangerous malefactor," Almeraya, contained information the divulging of which, in the estimation of General Gordenier, though not of General Sarraill, had affected the allied military operations in the Near East. Captain Mathieu appeared in court wearing the cross of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre.

Among the witnesses called in the defense are MM. Helsey and Londre, war correspondents, M. Gaarat, the Deputy for Bayonne, General Messimy and M. Steeg, former Cabinet ministers. Counsel for the accused assisted to Major Montel's demand for a hearing of the case in camera.

BRITISH TEMPERANCE WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—King George sent a message to the annual meeting of the Royal Army Temperance Association, at Caxton Hall, yesterday, expressing his satisfaction at the fact that the work of the association continues to flourish, in spite of the difficulties due to war conditions. The King notes also with special satisfaction the beneficent results of the work upon the "health, character and general well-being of the troops, both at home and at the front."

DAILY INDEX FOR MAY 24, 1918

Business and Finance.....Pages 14-15
Stock Market Quotations.....
Dividends Declared.....
Produce Prices.....
Weather Report.....
Westinghouse Electric Annual Report.....
Standard Oil Companies' Earnings.....
American Cotton Oil's Profits Big.....
The Real Estate Market.....

Editorials.....Page 20
Stiggins or Jeremiah.....
The Danube a German River.....
Dismissal of Railroad Presidents.....
Ostend.....
Notes and Comments.....

European War.....
Mr. Lloyd-George on Allies' Position.....
Official War Reports.....
Two Belgian Ports Are Now Useless.....
What Rumania Yields to Germany.....
Poles Opposed to Latest Partition.....
Treason Cases in France Develop.....
Boston Cotton Concerns Seized by United States Government.....
Pullman Carrier Business Taken Over by United States.....
Work of British Submarines Told.....
Fashions and the Household.....Page 10
A Look of the Early Renaissance.....
What "Shoddy" Really Is.....

THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA PROROGUED

Session Has Vindicated Government's Army Policy—Quebec Now Coming Into Line "With Something Like Eagerness"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Shortly after midnight last night, the first session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Canada was prorogued with an entire absence of formality by His Excellency the Governor-General. The session has lasted but 47 actual sittings, making the present session the shortest for many years.

During that time, however, many important and democratic measures, making for reform, were passed, while the expenditure approved for war and domestic purposes amounted to \$1,000,000,000. The session has practically been devoted to the war, and there has been an entire absence on the part of the opposition of any desire to hamper the government in its policy of getting on with the war.

The outstanding feature of the session has undoubtedly been the complete vindication of the government's conscription measure as evidenced by the fact that the Province of Quebec has fallen completely into line with the rest of the Dominion, and is now finding its full quota of men for the fighting forces, not only with an absence of any unwillingness, but with something very like eagerness.

BRITISH MISSION ON WAY TO JAPAN

Prince Arthur of Connaught Arrives in United States—Starts Immediately for Washington to Call on President Wilson

AN ATLANTIC PORT.—On a mission to the Emperor of Japan, Prince Arthur of Connaught, a cousin of King George of England and son of the Duke of Connaught, former Governor-General of Canada, arrived here today on a British cruiser. With those accompanying him and attended by representatives of the Department of State he left immediately on a special train for Washington, where he will call on President Wilson.

To representatives of the press, Prince Arthur said:

"I am certainly glad of the opportunity to visit the United States. The last time I was here was 12 years ago, when I visited Buffalo. I am especially glad to be here now in view of the fact that your country is fighting with the Allies and taking a magnificent part in the great battle on the western front."

"One of the last things I did before leaving England was to review with the King some of your soldiers passing through London, and they certainly made a most magnificent appearance."

The warship on which the royal party crossed the Atlantic made the voyage without unusual incident, officers of the vessel said. There was some rough weather, but the Prince proved to be a good sailor. He scrambled down the warship's side to the navy tug without waiting for a ceremonial gang-plank, using the boarding ladder.

It was a detachment of automobiles of the Woman's Motor Corps of America, which took the party to the railroad station. The uniformed women drivers were warmly complimented by the Prince for their war work activities.

Purpose of Mission

Prince Will Present to Emperor of Japan Field Marshal's Baton

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The mission led by Prince Arthur, the State Department announced today, is on its way to Japan. It will come to Washington to call on President Wilson.

The Prince's mission to Japan is in connection with the recent appointment of the Emperor of Japan as an honorary field marshal in the British army. He carries to the Emperor a field marshal's baton.

The special mission includes the following: Captain the Hon. Joseph St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, Esquerry to His Royal Highness; Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Phibney, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O.; Major the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, M. V. O., aide to General Putney; Capt. R. Batt, quartermaster third battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Prince Arthur is a grandson of Queen Victoria and first cousin of King George. He was born in January, 1883, and married the Duchess of Fife in 1913. His sister is the Crown Princess of Sweden. The Duke of Connaught, his father, gave up his claim to the throne of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, rather than become a German prince.

Prince Arthur has served with the British expeditionary forces, participating in many battles.

Prince Arthur is the son of the Duke of Connaught and has been prominently before the public as the representative, first of King Edward and then of King George, on various important missions. Important work in this connection fell upon him in King Edward's reign as the result of the frequent absences abroad of the present King and the Duke of Connaught's public appointments.

Prince Arthur visited Japan in 1905 to invest the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Garter, and in 1912 to invest the present Emperor with the same order. Whilst the present King and Queen were in India, His Royal Highness was President of the Council of Regency.

LARGE EXPANSION OF ARMY IS FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Military Committee today unanimously went on record in favor of large expansion of the United States Army. It ordered a favorable report on a resolution by Senator Reed of Missouri, declaring for an increase of 3,000,000.

In taking this action the Senate committee went on record for a further increase in the size of the armed forces but also of fixing definitely the amount of increase.

W. MOSES IS AGAIN RIVETING CHAMPION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday).—With 5893 half-inch driven rivets in nine hours at Vicars Works Barrow, yesterday, William Moses regained riveting championship for England. Tom Hearnes' Oakland record arrived while Moses was working. Moses worked three three-hour shifts, with two intervals of one hour. The tool used was an ordinary 28-pound hydraulic riveter.

LOUISIANA AGAINST THE DRY AMENDMENT

BATON ROUGE, La.—Louisiana is the first State to refuse to ratify the federal prohibition constitutional amendment. The State Senate, by a vote of 20 to 20 yesterday, defeated a resolution of ratification adopted a few hours previously by the House, 70 to 44. Legislatures of eleven states have ratified the amendment.

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the States on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 36.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

SERVICE BOARD MEMBER DEFENDED

During Debate in Massachusetts House It Is Intimated That Merger Object Is Removal of Joseph B. Eastman

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The valuable service given in behalf of the Massachusetts public by Joseph B. Eastman, a member of the Public Service Commission, was defended in the House of Representatives on Thursday during debate on the bill proposing the merger of the commission with the Gas and Electric Light Commission. It was intimated that the merger was to result in the removal of Mr. Eastman from the Utilities Board.

The recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee that the bill to create a new commission on public utilities in the stead of the two existing boards be referred to the next General Court was turned down. Representative Fitz-Hugh Smith of Boston gave notice of a substitute bill to be offered today, to simply reduce the membership of the Public Service Commission from five to three. Mr. Smith would have each member authorized to sit on separate utilities matters and have two of the members of the new board be taken from the present commission.

Mr. Young of Weston believed that hostility of Governors Foss and Walsh

(Continued on page four, column five)

TWO BELGIAN PORTS "USELESS"

High Official of British Admiralty Indicates This to Be Case With Ostend and Zeebrugge

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—That the ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend have been rendered entirely useless to the Germans by recent British naval raids is becoming increasingly evident. This was clearly brought out in an interview a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had this afternoon with a high Admiralty official, who indicated also that the number of German naval craft still in the canals and docks, between Bruges and the coast is the same as before the raids occurred.

The Germans are busy cutting a way through the pier just west of the outer breakwater, a task which is not simple, and which the position of the Thetis in the outer harbor renders more or less ineffectual by reason of the silting of the sand, which her particular position causes to occur in a direction extremely awkward for the present operations. The Christian Science Monitor informant's remarks were substantiated by irrefutable proofs, and there can be little doubt the British coup took the Germans completely by surprise.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—During the period from May 20 to May 22 air-force contingents of the British Navy carried out bombing operations against the Zeebrugge mole, the seaplane base and shipping in the vicinity, according to an Admiralty statement issued today. The enemy air-drome at St. Denis Westrem and enemy establishments at Thourout were bombed.

Two direct hits on enemy torpedo boat destroyers have been reported, according to the statement and, according to the result of a photographic reconnaissance, one destroyer was sunk. Three enemy airplanes were driven down out of control. All the British machines returned.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE OUTLINES ALLIES' PROSPECTS IN WAR

British Premier Expresses Confidence of Leaders on Eve of German Offensive—U-Boat Menace Gradually Disappears

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—The British Premier, who left with Mrs. Lloyd George for Edinburgh yesterday, made an important speech in the Scottish capital today in acknowledgment of the presentation of the freedom of the city. The General Assembly being in session in Edinburgh this week, he will also be enabled to address the ministers of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church from practically every parish in Scotland.

During the week end, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George will be the guests of Sir William Robertson, chairman of the Scottish Liberal Association, and will visit the Carnegie Institute, and the linen works, of which Sir William is chief partner.

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Friday).—"We are on the eve of a great German attack," said Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, in an address today. "Those who know best what the prospects are feel most confident about the result. For Germans as well as for us, the next few weeks will be a race between von Hindenburg and President Wilson. The Germans are straining every muscle to reach the goal first, on the eve of American help becoming available for the Allies."

The Premier's address was delivered on receiving the freedom of the city. Speaking of the time necessary for the United States to prepare for full participation in the war, he said that, after all her exertion, America at the present moment did not have what was equivalent to one-fifth of the fighting strength which the enemy had received, owing to the collapse of Russia. He added that it took time to train and equip armies, and that American help could not be reckoned on for some time.

Since he had taken office, he said, Great Britain and her allies had had to deal with two adverse circumstances. The collapse of Russia had been of enormous help to the enemy at a time when the man-power of all the belligerents was almost at the point of exhaustion. The other adverse development was unrestricted submarine warfare—a perfectly unexampled proceeding which the Allies had no right to expect even from Germany. In the whole history of piracy, he remarked, there was no example of conduct like that.

Mr. Lloyd George read a report he had just received from the Admiralty, in which it was said: "As regards the meeting of enemy submarines, that is going on satisfactorily." That, said the Premier, had been the official language since the beginning of the year. The naval staff was confident that the allied navies were sinking more submarines than the enemy was able to build. As a means of inflicting injury, the submarine was still formidable, but as a danger which might mean the winning or losing of the war, he declared, the Allies could rule it out.

Not only were submarines being sunk faster than the Germans could build them, he declared, but the Allies as a whole were constructing merchant ships faster than the Germans could destroy them.

From the data at present available, the Premier declared, the Admiralty was of the opinion that in the month of April a record had been made in the destruction of enemy submarines.

Mr. Lloyd George said he felt happier than at any other time during the war over the prospects of making the most effective use of the whole forces of the alliance.

"We are dealing with a ruthless Prussian despotism that is out for plunder, loot and pillage," he said. "They do not intend to bring the war to an end until their basket is as full as it can hold."

Touching on the question of peace, the Premier said:

"I can honestly say that the government has neglected no possible means for finding out whether there is any honorable outlet out of this war, its horrors and tragedies."

Speaking at a luncheon, Mr. Lloyd George said there was no doubt there had been a conspiracy for a great rising in Ireland. He stated he had seen the evidence. The leaders of the Nationalist Party, he added, had nothing to do with it.

BANK OF ENGLAND VACANCY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—Sir Charles Stewart Addis, London manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been recommended to the directorate of the Bank of England to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Albert George Sandeman. This is the first occasion that a joint stock bank executive officer has been proposed for election to the bank and is taken as further evidence of the more modern and reformative tendency exhibited in the administration of London's central banking establishments.

FURTHER ARRESTS MADE IN IRELAND

Correspondence Concerning Lord Mayor of Dublin's Passports to America Dealt With at the Mansion House Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Fresh Irish arrests yesterday were those of P. F. Burke, a prominent Ulster Sinn Féin, John Elchingham, sentenced in 1916 for participating in the Easter rebellion, and Mrs. Clarke, widow of Thomas Clarke, the Fenian who was sentenced to imprisonment in connection with the dynamite conspiracy, which resulted in several explosions in England, and executed as a result of participation in the 1916 rebellion.

The Dublin Mansion House conference against conscription continued its sittings yesterday, the Lord Mayor presiding, and all members being present, including Eoin MacNeill and Alderman Thomas Kelly, who have been nominated in the places of Professor de Valera and Arthur Griffith.

Inasmuch as the Irish prisoners "were universally regarded as victims of the national struggle against conscription," the meeting decided that their dependents should be provided for out of the National Defense Fund.

The correspondence with the Foreign Office concerning the Lord Mayor's passport to America was read, the latter having requested authority to convey to America a document drawn up for presentation to President Wilson. Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, replied that he was advised by competent authorities that the document should first be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant. The Lord Mayor replied that as the document was a direct communication between the conferees and the President of the United States, his committee had decided to decline to submit it to the Lord Lieutenant. Here the matter stands for the present.

Cabinet to Hear Evidence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, crossed from Dublin yesterday to submit to the cabinet the evidence available of a German plot in Ireland. There is it is understood, remarkable evidence to justify the arrests, but its publication would affect the welfare of the Empire as well as of the prisoners. Even if it is published the release of any prisoners is considered unlikely.

Replies to questions of Nationalist members in the House next week is thought in some quarters to be the method that may be resorted to of imparting such information as is deemed desirable.

Sinn Féin Comments

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Sinn Féin weekly newspapers contain articles, today, many of which are of high literary quality and without excessive violence of language which might provoke suppression. Nationality, which was edited by Arthur Griffith, says: "The government will soon realize that the shipment of Sinn Féin out of Ireland will make excessive demands on the limited supply of tonnage. The Sinn Féin is a sort of a tree that thrives on pruning."

In a discussion of the sentiment in America, Nationality says:

"The British-owned press of the United States and France is calling on these war-obsessed peoples to scorn and repudiate the Irish leaders who plot with their enemies."

The Voice of Labor says: "Ireland's efforts to defeat conscription have for the moment succeeded, but only for a moment. The kidnapping of popular leaders on charges of treasonable communication with Germany obviously was designed to prejudice the friends of Ireland in America and other countries."

Developments in Irish Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Messrs. Walter Long and Herbert Samuel arrived in Dublin yesterday and the latter has been conferring with the Ulster Liberals. Publication of part of the evidence against Sinn Féin leaders is expected tomorrow.

A feature of the situation which is attracting attention is the decision of the Nationalists and Roman Catholic hierarchy at the Mansion House conference to provide, without waiting for the production of evidence, for dependents of the arrested men out of the anti-conscription fund raised under the direct auspices of Roman Catholic bishops.

Meanwhile the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, voted by a large majority an address of welcome to the new Viceroy.

WAGE ADVANCE TO COTTON OPERATIVES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MANCHESTER, England (Friday)—After a lengthy deliberation, a conference in Manchester agreed to give cotton operatives an advance of 25 per cent on the standard price list from the week ending June 15 to Dec. 7, this being a compromise between the employers and the operatives, who demanded a 30 per cent advance.

The Cotton Control Board's continued payment of unemployment grants to operatives temporarily or permanently unemployed in consequence of the board's scheme for further curtailment of consumption of raw cotton is an integral part of the agreement reached, a distinctive feature of which

is that it embraces all branches of the Lancashire cotton trade, while the award is a uniform one.

The operatives' representatives who yielded to force of circumstances in accepting a lower advance are understood to be in possession of information that will enable them strongly to recommend the acceptance of the offer to their respective organizations.

BRITAIN OBSERVES EMPIRE DAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today being Empire Day, celebration by the Kitcheners of Kartoum Empire Association will be held at Albert Hall this afternoon. The King has returned from an inspection of Chatham Dockyards in time to attend the celebrations, accompanied by the Queen. Paris and many other large French towns are also celebrating Empire Day in honor of their ally.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today being Empire Day, the newspapers dwell on the solidarity of the British Empire, which has shown itself capable of enduring the severest tests applied by the world-wide war.

"The keynote of the British system as applied to Canada and Australia and afterward to South Africa," says the Daily Telegraph, "was that the Empire meant a partnership of self-governing peoples. We protected subject populations instead of exploiting them and all are as self-determined as the British themselves. It is just because we are a community of self-governing peoples that the British Empire holds out today, confident, safe, resourceful and strong, as a defender of civilization."

"Nothing since the Brest-Litovsk treaty has affected the outlook as that magnificent burst of military ardor which is sending thousands of American soldiers to our aid. The advice of the mighty western republic is so overwhelming in its significance that we may well thank God and take courage. Moreover, France and Italy are more closely conjoined with Great Britain than they ever have been, and the Empire stands undismayed and undefeated."

DOBRUDJA ADDRESS TO EMPEROR KARL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Sofia telegram quotes a long address to the Emperor Karl from what are described as the Dobrudja delegates, telling of the disappointment of the Bucharest peace has been to the hopes of the Dobrudja population, eulogizing also the statement attributed to Baron Burian that Austria-Hungary is ready, unreservedly, to renounce its rights in the Dobrudja in favor of Bulgaria, and—referring finally to the Turkish demands for compensation—praying the Emperor to intercede with Bulgaria's allies to follow his example.

The Neue Freie Presse's Sofia correspondent states Baron Burian told him that the Northern Dobrudja dispute will assuredly be finally settled in Bulgaria's favor.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ALLIANCE CRITICIZED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Protesting against the deepening of the alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany, Count Michael Karolyi in a speech at Eger, says a Budapest dispatch to the Weser Zeitung, declared it would be an obstacle to Hungary's aspirations for political and economic independence.

Count Michael, who is head of the Hungarian Independent party, reemphasized his pacifistic policy, declaring: "You must stand up for a peace by understanding, because the preservation of civilization is a great possession."

FRENCH FOOD MEASURES

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The arrival of American troops has been received with great enthusiasm and gratefulness in France, but the Americans are purchasing meat here, said Senator Chastenet, in criticizing the latest measures of food control of Victor Boret, Minister of Provisions, in the Senate today. He said the government had failed to provide refrigerating warehouses, and that for that reason it had been necessary to send back to the United States consignments which had been imported.

M. Boret replied that he would investigate this situation and that if the charge were found to be true the responsible persons would be punished.

AMERICA'S EFFORT IN WAR

PARIS, France (Thursday)—High tribute was paid to the organization of the American nation by Prof. Fernin Roz in a lecture at the Sorbonne today on "The American Effort in the World War." The lecture is part of the educational work organized by James Kerney, representative on the Committee of Public Information, to place before the French people what America is doing on both sides of the sea. He eulogized the work achieved thus far by the American army, navy, aviation corps and Red Cross, and said the American and French at the front formed parts of one army similar in ideals, courage and abnegation.

FRENCH OFFICER HONORED

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Via Ottawa)—M. Clemenceau today handed the five double-pointed star of the Legion of Honor to Lieutenant Villeneuve, who recently escaped from Germany after killing three German soldiers who tried to stop him. He had previously assisted the escape of a well-known French aviator, whose freedom he considered more valuable to France than his own.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

naissances, and the information obtained in other ways by the intelligence departments.

Germany's Guilt Beyond Doubt

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—That Germany still fails to respect the Geneva Red Cross is again emphasized by the bombing raid carried out last Sunday on a British hospital some distance behind the battle front in France. There is again no doubt of Germany's guilt in this instance as the area occupied by the hospital buildings is considerable and constitutes a mark which no airman could miss. The nurses and hospital attendants showed magnificent courage, for though, as a result of previous experiences, shelters had been provided, they refused to take cover or to leave their posts. The captured pilot of one of the raiders protested his innocence and finally excused the attack by stating that the British should not set up hospitals near a railway, which was the real objective of the raid.

Bombing of Hospitals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration officials are visibly impressed by the accounts of the latest incident of Germany's violation of all rules of war and of humanity as shown in the bombing of hospitals in France. The State Department has received no official accounts of this outrage and therefore no comment is made officially by officials. It is pointed out, however, that in the Hague convention of 1907 the contracting powers agreed to prohibit for a period extending to the third peace conference the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons.

The airplane, however, as a war engine, has nullified this agreement to the extent that airplanes can be used legitimately as war machines for various purposes. The enemy nation except Germany still holds as exempt from attack either from the air or by sea bombardment sacred edifices, buildings used for artistic or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals, or places where the sick or wounded are collected. The 1917 agreement was signed by Great Britain and the United States, but Germany does not appear in the list of signatories. Germany at that time, it is now known, had determined to conquer the world.

But apart from this subject, the State Department has received what is considered interesting comments from Ambassador Sharp at Paris on the relations between the United States forces and those of the Allies. The Ambassador says that the exploits of United States aviators and the great bravery, soldierly qualities and resourcefulness of the United States forces, that have been distributed among the British and French armies, have so impressed the Allies that the fact is noticed in every issue of the French papers.

The department has received also information from a neutral source that is considered reliable, that because of the great losses in the western offensive, the Imperial German Government has been forced to take drastic measures to fill the gaps in the line in the West, and is now bringing up battalions of convicts and the men from the munitions plants, whose places have been taken by women and girls.

They have withdrawn the garrisons from the Dutch frontier, the same report says, and are bringing up also the German divisions from the Rumanian frontier. These men, it is pointed out, Germany has heretofore considered unfit for the offensive in the West because of their training in what is technically termed a soft war in Rumania. Substantiating this report, the State Department has information from Finland that a force of 20,000 Germans sent there is made up of men decidedly inferior to those first sent to the East.

Americans Help Defend Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—An American escadrille, composed of aviators chosen from among the best American pilots, in the future will help to defend Paris against enemy air raids. The offer of this help was made spontaneously by the chief of the American Aviation Service and accepted by the French government through M. Du Mesnil, Minister of Aviation. An official announcement says the American offer was made after a German raid some time ago. It was proposed to organize an American escadrille especially detailed to defend the French capital. Final arrangements were concluded today.

Air Raid Question Raised

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Replying to a question concerning protection against air attacks the German Chancellor has issued a statement that perfectly sure preventive methods do not exist but the anti-aircraft defenses and reprisals have been actively organized. Voices, he says, have been raised in the French Chamber and Paris Municipal Council in favor of an agreement among belligerents for cessation of air attacks against towns outside the zone of operations, but hitherto no definite proposals have come from the enemy. Should this happen military quarters would first be entrusted with examination of the proposals.

Speaking in the Reichstag on the recent air raid, the Deputy for Cologne asked if the German Chancellor were prepared to make proposals or support the efforts with a view to ter-

minating once for all by international agreement "the senseless murder of women and children."

French Aerial Statement

PARIS, France (Friday)—The War Office statement issued last night says:

"On May 20 an enemy machine was brought down in an aerial engagement. It is confirmed that eight German machines were destroyed by our pilots, one on the 15th, another on the 16th and six on the 19th, in addition to two machines brought down by our special guns, on the 20th and 21st."

"On May 20 and the night following our bombing escadrille dropped 17,000 kilos of projectiles in the region of St. Quentin, Noyon and Tervier; on the stations at Peronne, Rosieres and Neale, and on the aviation grounds at Velleuse. Two big fires caused by explosions broke out at St. Quentin and Neale."

"On May 21 and the night of May 21-22 our airplanes dropped 30,000 kilos in the same regions, causing new fires. Cantonnements and stations in the region of Ville-au-Bois, Hirson, le Cateau and Aulnoye received in the same period 11,000 kilos explosives. Italian machines took part in these expeditions."

Casualties in Raid

PARIS, France (Thursday)—One of the bombs dropped in the outskirts of Paris during last night's attack by the German aviators killed six members of a family recently repatriated through Switzerland. Ten other persons were injured.

German Division Refuses to Proceed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A German division at Dvinsk, Russia, ordered from the eastern to the western front, refused to proceed, and 50 men were executed and 1900 imprisoned, said a Russian wireless dispatch today to the State Department. Other German troops in the vicinity held demonstrations in favor of the division.

From the same source reports were received that the Fifty-sixth German Regiment and others en route from the east to the western front, held demonstrations against the continuation of the war.

A series of complaints against the action of the German authorities in various places in Russia transmitted by the Moscow Government to Berlin as outlined in the dispatch, declare that armed German merchant vessels had been sent to bombard Black Sea towns, that Russian fishing boats had been sunk and that a Russian steamship carrying passengers had been torpedoed by a German submarine in Walda Bay.

One complaint said a hospital ship had been attacked by German submarines in the Black Sea, and another protested against confiscation of Russian property by Germany in Finland.

General Pershing's Communiqué

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué dated May 23, received by the War Department today, says: "Today has been quiet at all points occupied by our troops."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The German official report made public on Thursday reads:

"In the Kemmel region the increased artillery activity continues. On the other battle fronts fighting activity was not revived until evening and then only on some sectors."

"During the night there was lively activity on the part of the French on the western bank of the Aisne. Frequent attempts by the enemy to advance were repulsed and prisoners were taken during our reconnoitering operations."

"On the Lys battle field three American airplanes, among others, were brought down yesterday."

"The enemy's aerial attacks against Belgian territory, which have increased in frequency recently, have inflicted heavy damage and losses on the civilian population, but no military damage has been caused."

"Bombs have been dropped successfully on large enemy munition depots northwest of Abbeville, which were destroyed. Bombs were also dropped on Paris."

LONDON, England (Friday)—

"As a result of a raid carried out by the enemy yesterday, north of Hill 70 (north of Lens), a few of our men are missing," says today's official statement. "Early last night the enemy attempted another raid on one of our posts in Aveluy Wood, but was driven off."

"We carried out a successful raid shortly after midnight, southwest of La Bassée."

"A few prisoners were secured by us in a patrol encounter north of the Ypres-Comines Canal."

"The hostile artillery was active last night west of Lens and in the neighborhood of Givency and Festubert. Our positions in the forest of Nieppe section were bombarded with gas shells."

The War Office on Thursday night issued the following statement:

"Hostile raids were repulsed with loss during the night at Aveluy Wood and south of Hebuterne. A German machine gun post in Aveluy Wood was attacked by a party of our troops and the machine gun destroyed."

"A few prisoners and a machine gun were captured last night by French troops in a successful raid north of Bailleul and east of Loere."

The statement issued last night on aerial operations says:

"Our airplanes continued on Wednesday their artillery work, photography and bombing. Airdromes used by the enemy's night-flying machines were reattacked, 18 tons of bombs being dropped on these and hostile billets."

"Thirteen German machines were brought down in fighting; two were brought down out of control and another by gunfire. Three British airplanes are missing."

An earlier aviation statement says: "Four tons of bombs were dropped on the very important electric power

station at Kreuswaid, east of Saarbrücken. One bomb struck the boiler house and another caused a large cloud of steam to arise from one building. All the British machines returned."

"The Metz-Sablon railway station was heavily bombed at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. Bombs were seen to burst in the engine sheds and on the railway. The hostile gunfire was considerable, but all the machines returned safely."

PARIS, France (Friday)—French troops last night carried out raids along several parts of the front, notably southeast of Coency, on the Aisne front, in the Champagne, and in the Vosges, in which prisoners were taken, today's War Office report states. German raids attempted to the west of Noyon, on the main battlefield, and southeast of Mesnil-St. Georges, were failures.

There was intermittent shelling at several points on the front.

The War Office issued the following statement on Thursday night:

"The artillery activity was intermittent at various points south of the Aisne, but no infantry action took place."

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—"Reciprocal reconnoitering activity yesterday again led to encasements at several points," says the Austrian official statement issued today.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Thursday)—

(By the Associated Press)—

"The day has been quiet on all points occupied by our troops," says the official statement issued tonight from American headquarters.

OFFICERS GAVE OUT MILITARY LETTERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The trial of Captain Mathieu and Sergeant Paix-Seailles began on Wednesday before Major Montell, who demanded that the proceedings be conducted in camera. The charge is of communicating documents connected with the defense of the country to the editor of the Bonnet Rouge. The letters in question were written between March and June, 1916, by General Sarraill, commanding the expeditionary force at Salonika, to the members of the Cabinet. Two telegrams from Marshal Joffre and M. Briand to General Sarraill were also communicated by the accused.

Mr. Mangin Bocquet, the examining magistrate, ascertained that Sergeant Paix-Seailles, who had contributed 70,000 francs to the funds of the Bonnet Rouge, had been the channel through which the documents reached M. Almeyreya.

Motives of patriotism are pleaded by the accused as a defense. Among the witnesses for the prosecution are M. Painleve, General Sarraill, M. Herve and M. Daubet.

MOTOR COMPANY TRIAL IS STARTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charged with using the mails to defraud investors of \$1,500,000, the Emerson Motors Company, three other corporations and 10 individuals went on trial in the Federal Court here yesterday.

The government, which is prosecuting the case, alleges that the company in order to sell stock throughout the country, conducted an extensive advertising campaign, giving its whole attention to it and practically none to the manufacture of automobiles.

The government claims the defendants falsely advertised that the Emerson company "had a plant in Long Island City capable of turning out 20,000 automobiles a year at \$395 each, with \$69 profit on each machine" and that "orders for 60,000 Emerson fours to be delivered in 1917 had been received without solicitation."

"In the course of the trial," the federal district attorney declared at one point in his opening address to the jury, "I propose to show that \$20,500 of the \$1,500,000 obtained through the sale of Emerson Motors stock with the knowledge of President Campbell and the defendants, Wilson and Matches, was taken to bribe the district attorney of Suffolk County, Mass."

Theodore A. Campbell was president of the company. Nicholas Field Wilson, Robert P. Matches and the other defendants were brokers alleged to have participated in the sale of Emerson stock.

Taking of testimony was begun with witnesses who identified signatures of some of the defendants.

Mr. Pelletier Has Nothing to Say
BOSTON, Mass.—District Attorney Pelletier of Suffolk County, who is mentioned in connection with the bribery charge made at the investigation of the stock selling of the Emerson Motors Company, when seen at his office today declared he had absolutely nothing to say.

WELCOME TO LORD DERBY

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Two hundred Americans joined in welcoming the Earl of Derby, the new British Ambassador, at a luncheon given at the American Club today by Laurence V. Benet, the president. Lord Derby and the American Ambassador gave brief speeches. Both touched upon the new and ancient ties uniting the British and American nations and upon mutual determination to win the war.

DEAN COOPER RESIGNS

WATERVILLE, Me.—The resignation of Mrs. Mary C. Cooper, dean of the woman's division of Colby College, was announced Thursday. Dean Cooper will attend a school for social workers in Boston and will later engage in Red Cross civil relief work in New York.

POLES OPPOSED TO LATEST PARTITION

German - Austrian Agreement Gives Large Part of Russian Poland to Austria and Germany Seizes Other Parts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—A statement issued from authoritative Polish sources concerning the Central Powers' agreement for the solution of the Polish question, says that the agreement consists in giving a large part of Russian Poland to Austria, while Germany retains her Polish provinces with their 4,000,000 Polish inhabitants and "regulates" her frontier by seizing parts of Russian Poland.

Obviously, the statement reads, this can never satisfy the Polish nation, the vast majority of which is opposed to such a solution. In the recent elections for the Council of State in Russian Poland the parties standing for a united and independent Poland gained 70 per cent of the seats, and even in Galicia, where the pro-Austrian tendency was strongest, the program of unity and independence has won over public opinion with the result that the Socialists and National Democrats have separated from the parties willing to cooperate with the Austrian government and are endeavoring to come to an understanding with the Slavs of the Dual Monarchy, who also desire liberation from German-Magyar domination.

German-Austrian Alliance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—In an interview with the Berliner Tageblatt representative, Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, termed the result of the recent conference at main headquarters "extremely favorable," saying that it might be hoped that the present negotiations would lead to a new epoch regarding the relations between the two empires, but this hope must not be interpreted as meaning that a new division of the world into two hostile camps was to be initiated. Just as the 1879 Alliance was the lullwater of European peace, the renewal and deepening thereof would prove the foundation stone of a lasting peace for the world.

Loyal Ukrainian Troops Mobilize

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—A delayed Moscow message reports the concentration and mobilization near Kiev of troops that have remained faithful to the deposed Rada. The residence of the new dictator, General Skoropadsky, has been besieged several times.

Meanwhile, a proclamation by the German military commander at Kiev announces that all Ukrainian authorities must carry permits when riding in motor cars, and any car not stopping immediately, when summoned to do so by a German patrol, will be fired on.

Count Forgach Goes to Kiev

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Vienna message announces that Count Forgach, of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, is proceeding to Kiev to take charge of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy there.

Finland Wants No Red Guards

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Finnish Government, it is learned, will allow no Red Guard to live in Finland and proposes to try the commanding officers of the Red Army as rebels before a tribunal of the Finnish Council of Commissioners.

Transcaucasia Announces Independence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MOSCOW, Russia (Friday)—The Transcaucasian Government has proclaimed, through Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador in Moscow, the separation of the mountain tribesmen from Russia and the formation of an independent State.

Polish Conference in Austria

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—

Extreme importance is attached to conferences to be held next month between Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and the leaders of the Polish party regarding the future attitude of the Poles in the Austrian Parliament. The Polish members, it is indicated, will lay down three conditions, the first of which is a guarantee of the integrity of the kingdom of Poland; the second, a demand for the settlement according to Polish desire of the question of the province of Cholm, along the Polish border, which was awarded to Ukraine in the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and which Poland desires to reclaim, while the third condition is a stipulation that Galicia shall not be divided.

Whether the Poles can be induced to support the government or will definitely join the opposition will depend upon the outcome of the conferences over these questions.

Germany Bows to Russia

MOSCOW, Russia (May 16)—(By the Associated Press)—At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee today, Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, announced the receipt of an official declaration from the German Government that henceforth the German armies will make no farther advance eastward, that Germany will observe the treaty of Brest-Litovsk,

and that the Russians residing in Germany will have their rights, as neutrals, restored.

General Semenov Defeated

MOSCOW, Russia (May 17)—(By the Associated Press)—It is officially reported in the newspapers that the Soviet troops have inflicted a severe defeat on General Semenov's troops, which were advancing from Manchuria toward Irkutsk and prevented them from taking Chita. The trans-Siberian railway is operating uninterruptedly between Irkutsk and Vladivostok by the Amur River route.

The Central Siberian Soviet at Irkutsk has issued a general mobilization call to all local Soviets and advises the Moscow Government that the Bolsheviks have a critical situation to face, in the trans-Baikal district.

Turkey and Transcaucasia

MOSCOW, Russia (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—The opening session of the peace conference between Turkey and the Transcaucasian Government, held at Batum on May 18, resulted in great dissension, and it is indicated that Turkey has greatly extended the demands included in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Turkey is now demanding "Novo Rossysk, together with all the ship and war supplies there."

The indications are that the negotiations will soon be broken off, as Germany is apparently encouraging Turkey in demanding concessions which the Transcaucasians cannot grant.

Exchange of Prisoners

MOSCOW, Russia (May 17)—(By the Associated Press)—A mixed commission of Germans

TREASON CASES IN FRANCE DEVELOP

Investigations of Statements Made by the Accused Causes Periodical Delays — List of Inculpés Grows

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—With the disappearance of Bolo Pasha from the scene, it may be said, as indeed it was felt, that the first page of the long and sad process of the cleansing of France from treason was completed. Something very definite had been done at last, when a few, and not without reason, had sometimes expressed the fear that little might be done. Now it seems that the prosecution of the affairs is about to be resumed with a new energy; only the special anxieties attaching at this moment to the battle front, and the increasing complexity of these many affairs, appear sometimes to diminish their immediate consequences.

A few new revelations are added to the general pile almost every day. Now something fresh about Caillaux is supplied. Then Turmel comes into view again, with his adventures in Rome and his mythical mules in Spain. Those who follow this sad business, and the courage with which the nation faces all disclosures and goes on with its cleansing, seem to forget the affair of Turmel, which comes up for a day or two and then falls into the background again. But the case of the deputy for Gulgamp, in whose locker in the Chamber building there was found the large quantity of Swiss bank notes for which he made no claim when they were taken away, and against whom the charge is made that he received 150,000 francs in his dealings with the enemy, was one of the first and in many respects remains one of the most curious of the treason trials.

As in the Bolo case—where the question was solved simply—and the Caillaux—which is not by any means the same—and in the Humbert and in the others, the main point for the prosecution and that which they have to settle is where the inculpés got their money from. Those who were comparatively poor five years ago must show why they are rich now; they must show how it is they can afford castles in the country, luxuries of many kinds, have great balances in banks and are able to undertake large capitalistic enterprises. It is implied that in most cases the Germans, through their agents Bettelheim and Rozenberg, carrying on business as spy agents and German bankers in Switzerland, have had much to do with it, but mere presumption will not do; the prosecution must prove, and in the meantime the inculpés set up their counter-explanations. Each of these, as it comes anew, usually necessitates a commission of inquiry. The governmental agents need to make long journeys, sometimes to Italy, Switzerland, Spain and elsewhere, to test the stories that are told, and then journeys may have to be repeated. Thus laboriously and by a peculiar process of attention to detail are the cases built up and made ready for trial.

It is this process which accounts for the sudden looming up of one or other of the affairs, a short interrogatory by the official examiner, and then a lapse of the case into silence again, which is characteristic of the general inquiry and which somewhat puzzles the reader at a distance. Turmel is, as one might say, staking on Spanish mules. He says that he was paid huge sums on commission for negotiating a sale of mules between Señor Abadal of Barcelona and the Count della Torre (who is vice-president of the Aero Club of Rome), on behalf of the Italian Government, the contract being signed at Modane in April, 1916. But Señor Abadal says he never sold such mules, and that for reasons of their own—which are not to be guessed—the contracting parties choose to deny the whole story, and have destroyed the accounts and receipts. And there is another most interesting point in the Turmel case, which concerns his visit to Rome. He was there, as is known, in the spring of 1915, before Italy came into the war and at the time when the Prince von Bulow, the German Ambassador, was distributing money very freely with the object of keeping her out. It is alleged that Turmel tried to get an audience with Bulow, but the attempt failed, the Prince then apparently declining the honor. Why did Turmel wish to see the German Ambassador? He says he did nothing of the kind, but that one day when driving past the Villa Malta, where von Bulow resided, he was overcome with curiosity, stopped his coachman and looked through the iron gates across the beautiful grounds of the house. Thereupon two German guards immediately seized him and hurried him off to the police station, where after explanations he was released with apologies. But the commission sent to Italy brings back the story that Turmel went into von Bulow's house, despite protests of the servants, who said that the Prince was not at home to anyone, and even tried to force his way through, so that they had to call the police. That is the Turmel affair, simpler than the others, but in some respects not less mysterious. Then the case of Tremblez and of Suzy Depay comes up again, and that of Humbert.

A new story comes from Brittany.

One of those rogatory commissions just mentioned has been pursuing its investigations in this quarter. It is here that Tremblez, one of the most mysterious of the large set of inculpés, endeavored for short spells to live the life of a country gentleman when he left Paris, where he had a flat. But his life there at the Château de Guille was not of the placid kind that awakens no suspicion. The villagers were uneasy at hearing the Tremblez automobile dashing through the streets in the small hours of the morning, and the fishermen spoke of finding stores secreted on the shore and mentioned at the same time that the German submarines had been much in evidence just then. It seemed to them that there was something disturbing about Tremblez.

Now the commission has just discovered what are regarded as important facts. For one thing, they say they have found that Tremblez was in a rather precarious financial position, and was much in need of money. Besides the château at Guille, he owned three houses at Concarneau, and also possessed a financial interest in the Hôtel de Cornouailles, established by M. de Cambourg. Again, here at Concarneau, the local people were uneasy about this man. They knew he had been associated with Rozenberg, and they did not like the way in which, from the very beginning of the war, he gave forth views which bore a remarkable resemblance to what is generally known in these days as defeatism.

It is discovered that in recent times he carried on a very voluminous correspondence, and some of the circumstances are peculiar. For instance, he used often to receive letters which were sent under cover to Suzanne Gaudion, the maid of Madame Tremblez, by Suzy Depay; and in the same way letters were received for him by the gardener of the château and one of the tradesmen in the village. Here, it is implied, was mighty Germany at work—with the gardener and the grocer and the lady's maid. Another point furnished is that Tremblez obtained some German prisoners to work on his land at Guille, and it seemed that he was on highly friendly terms with them; that, in fact, they were quite too much the "kamarades."

This Tremblez-Depay-Jay affair expands, and bids fair to become the most extensive of all, for though the additions made to it are not of the sensational kind, they are numerous, and little tentacles seem to be hanging on to the main affair, which is that in which the operations of Rozenberg and the lady's maid, and the grocer and the most directly revealed, in two new inculpés have just been added to the list. One is the expert accountant, Lyautey, and the other is Edmond Pillet, manager of a commission agency and a firm of expert merchants with headquarters in the Rue de Turenne. A raid made on their premises showed that Lyautey had had direct dealings with Rozenberg, and that Pillet had been associated with them.

THE ANGLO-BELGIAN COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The delegates of the Belgian Government's Comité de Commerce Anglo-Belge have been warmly received by various commercial bodies in London. A luncheon was given in their honor at Claridge's Hotel by Sir Algernon F. Firth, former president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and member of the Belgian Trade Committee established by the British Government.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M. P., director of the Overseas Trade Department, in proposing the toast of "Dur Queen," said that the honor of Great Britain was bound up with the solemn declaration that whatever else happened they were going to see Belgium restored. The fortunes of the war would largely depend upon the manner in which Great Britain faced the critical period of the next few weeks. It was everyone's duty to do all he could to hearten the people, both British and Belgian.

The delegates were subsequently entertained to dinner at Claridge's Hotel by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Lord Inchcape, who presided, said that when the war had been successfully concluded by the Allies, and Belgium had been restored to its lawful owner, and the great port of Antwerp was again open to trade, they hoped to work in the fullest harmony in all commercial matters for the benefit of both countries. German activities had hitherto prevented British ships from securing any considerable part of the trade of Antwerp, but he could give this assurance to their Belgian friends, that if they were prepared to support British shipowners nothing would be wanted on the British shipowners' part to offer every facility to Belgian trade, and to work hand in hand with Belgian shipowners so as to retain the trade of Antwerp, both export and import, for Belgian and British shippers. For nearly four years their two nations had fought shoulder to shoulder, and if necessary they would continue the struggle for fourteen and even for forty years.

The Belgian Minister said that owing to the unalterable courage of British sailors, the "attempt of the enemy to starve the Allies into submission" was bound to fail.

M. Leon Dens, president of the Belgian Shipowners Association stated that Antwerp had not been a German port before the war. The English flag had always been the most important. There was no special link of sympathy between the shipowners of Antwerp and the Germans, but if the British shipping classes wished to secure a predominant influence after the war they would have to alter their methods, so as to take advantage of the great opportunities that would be offered. He hoped that they would work hand in hand with the Belgian shippers in order to advance their mutual interests.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Central News

Bailleul

THE LITTLE BORDER TOWN OF BAILLEUL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Here it is, creased and torn it is true, but a bank note nevertheless, and on its dirty face I read that the Municipality of Bailleul engages itself to pay me the sum of twenty-five centimes, on demand. Poor old Bailleul! I doubt if there is any town in France or Flanders that has endeared itself so completely and so promptly to all ranks of the British Expeditionary Force as the little border town which Tommy has christened Balool, nor indeed can there be any member of the fighting forces of Great Britain who has not passed through its narrow streets at some time or other. The joy of the inhabitants when, in the early days of October, 1914, we rescued the town from the thraldom of the Hun is an unforgettable memory, and it is sad indeed to read that today these very same people have been impressed into the service of the enemy and are now helping to haul his guns and matériel along the Armentières chaussée and up the hill into the town.

It will, indeed, be a loss to all if the splendid old Town Hall, for more than three years our divisional headquarters, has suffered the fate of the Cloth Hall at Ypres, whilst the beautiful sixteenth century houses round the Grande Place, the best period of Flemish architecture, can never be replaced.

As I write, I recall an animated scene at the Hotel du Faucon on Christmas Day of 1914. The long table in the dining room, and the small tables in the corner, had surely never had so many guests; no sooner had a seat been vacated than it was promptly occupied by yet another English officer, and the inexhaustibility of the food supply, as also the patience and good temper of the lasses who served us, was truly marvellous. What a scramble it was!

And when, at the end of the evening, we paid our reckoning, and exchanged our last greetings, the patron and his staff seemed, and indeed were, genuinely sorry to lose us. There could have been few amongst us at that moment who thought that these kind folk could ever be called upon to render the same services to German officers, and the sympathy of all ranks of the British Army goes out today to the dear old town and its lovable inhabitants. And so I put my bank note back into my pocketbook, and I try to think that the day is not far distant when the sun will once more shine on the old town, and its present troubles fade away into a peaceful prosperity which shall endure for all time. Au revoir, Balool!

KEIGHLEY BY-ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Woman suffragists throughout Great Britain have been anticipating the nomination of parliamentary candidates for the forthcoming by-election at Keighley with the greatest interest, as Miss Nina Boyle had intimated her intention of presenting herself as a candidate. It was, therefore, with the keenest disappointment that it was learned that Miss Boyle's nomination papers were found to be irregular. One of the signatories was not an elector, and the other was a voter qualified outside the constituency. The circumstance is the more to be regretted as the deputy returning officer was prepared to receive Miss Boyle's nomination, provided the papers were in order, leaving the question of qualification to be determined elsewhere. So far, therefore, the only fact that has been established is that a woman has the right to be nominated as a parliamentary candidate. Two men have been nominated for the Keighley by-election. Mr. W. H. Somervell, Liberal, and Mr. W. Bland, Labor.

GEORGIA SENATOR OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—H. H. Dean, a Gainesville lawyer, announces his candidacy for the seat of Senator Thomas W. Hardwick in the National Senate. Other opponents to Senator Hardwick are Representative William Schley Howard, William J. Harris, resigned chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and Emmett R. Shaw of Ft. Gaines, Ga.

DOCTORS' STRIKE STILL UNSETTLED

British Medical Association in Victoria Still Defies the State Government and Insists on Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—No strike in Australia has ever been conducted so obstinately as the doctors' strike in Victoria against the United Friendly Societies. Entrenched behind special training, professional etiquette, and so forth, the British Medical Association is still defying the state government and insisting on its terms to the last penny.

When the Bowser government was defeated in Victoria recently because it was attempting apparently to repudiate a decision of its predecessor in regard to the wages of railway men, it had framed a bill to deal with the medical situation. The new Lawson-Bowser coalition brought in a bill on similar lines, which aimed at settling the dispute amicably and reasonably. The act—the bill has now passed—provided for a board of five members, composed of five representatives of the Friendly Societies and five of the British Medical Association, with an independent chairman. The board would consider the whole matter and arrive at a just decision which would be approved by the Governor-in-Council, and the force of public opinion would be hoped, do the rest. This plan did not differ materially from the fruitless conferences attempted by the former Premier, Mr. J. Bowser, and those who understood the callous determination of the doctors to remain unmoved were not sanguine that the British Medical Association would develop a conscience.

The result justified the pessimists. Although the Friendly Societies at once agreed to name delegates and to accept the act, the British Medical Association declined to compromise or attempt to settle the dispute. In part its reply stated: "The question of the remuneration for medical services to members of friendly societies and the other conditions of contract under which these services are rendered, is not one which the Council, as representing the medical profession, can consent to submit to arbitration. The Council contends that this service is a concession from the profession to the wage earners, and to those members of the community who are in receipt of small incomes; and that it is the right of the medical profession to control the conditions of the contract."

Mr. H. S. W. Lawson, the Premier, made the following statement to the press after the Cabinet had considered the matter:



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"The Old House with The Young Spirit"

DOCTORS' STRIKE STILL UNSETTLED

British Medical Association in Victoria Still Defies the State Government and Insists on Terms

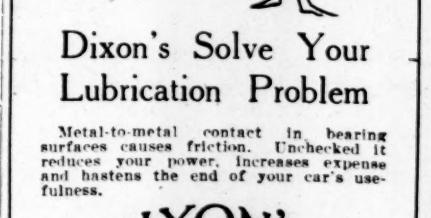
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LETTERS

New York Women and Enrollment To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Kindly allow me to call your attention to a great need which you alone can fill. The women of this (New York) State will have the first opportunity to enroll in the primaries on May 25. A large number of your subscribers read no other paper and so lost the first opportunity of voting in the Congressional election. So many did not know we had an election until they read your report of results.

The women of this State waged a long, hard campaign of four years, and it does seem it is the duty of all women to inform themselves and so qualify for that which is best in government. Now especially is the clear, clean thinking of the women needed. Unless they are informed what it means to have the chance to express themselves at the primaries and polls, much of the good that they can do will be lost, not only in this State, but the federal amendment hangs in the balance. What New York State women do or do not do in this election will be used for or against their qualification as voters.

The Woman Suffrage Party are bending every effort to instruct our women; holding classes, giving lectures and mass meetings, but the women are not responding. Among a large circle of my friends are not a few who took very little active part in the campaign; yet they are not opposed to voting. Any space you can give to this subject in the near future must bear its good fruit.

(Signed) HARRIETT L. MASON.
New York, N. Y.

TZECH PRESS ON CZERNIN SPEECH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—According to the Croatian journal Obzor, all those Tzech papers that dived to protest against Count Czernin's attack on Professor Masaryk and the Tzech leaders were confiscated at first, and only later were they allowed to pass some comment on the speech. The point that occupied their chief attention was the Minister's differentiation between the Tzech people and some of their leaders.

"In reply to Count Czernin, who in his speech differentiated between the Tzech people and some of its leaders, we must accuse to high treason, we can only point," wrote the Narodni Listy of Prague, "to the declaration of Jan. 6 in favor of Tzech sovereignty, independence, approved by all the Tzech deputies except S. e. a. l. Our deputies," wrote the radical Lido e Noz, "will not be affected by Czernin's atrocious accusations, so they are used to worse trials. What interest us, however, is Czernin's poor attempt to drive a wedge and to differentiate between the Tzech leader and the Tzech people. We pass over some significant events by which the opinion of the people has been manifested and of which we naturally cannot write and will only read the facts that Kramarz Rasin, K. l. c. and all our other Mas ryks have a ways been accepted in Prague and everywhere else in Bohemia with open arms, and carried shoulder-high wherever they have been. The unanimous declarations of the Tzech deputies have been endorsed by numerous public meetings, by all the municipal corporations, as well as throughout the daily press, and they are also to be found framed in every Tzech home. Not only the educated class and the rural population, but the workers also, have expressed their agreement with these declarations."

The remaining 30 lines of this latter article were deleted by the censor.

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the "Golden Flavor"
to either lemon or vanilla because it has more uses—for instance, besides improving desserts of all kinds, Mapleine is a splendid savor for soups and meats. Just a few drops are enough.

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BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Public Meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association
MAY 25, 1918, 8 P. M.
PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES
DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Chairman
Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President Na-

AGRICULTURISTS' GROUP IN WISCONSIN

Evidence That Platform of the Farmers Nonpartisan League of Minnesota Is Extending Influence in Madison Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—That the Farmers Nonpartisan League is quietly extending its organization from Minnesota over into Wisconsin but is not yet ready to try its strength has become apparent since the recent political convention of about 600 farmers who gathered here from all parts of the State, outlined a platform, and named a farmers' ticket for the next election. Up to that time few citizens were aware that a representative of the Minnesota Nonpartisans had headquarters in Madison from which he was sending many agents into the field.

The Nonpartisan movement in the State, which appears to be identical in aims and methods with the Minnesota league, is marked at present with other branches of the farmers' movement. Almost all the farmers at the recent convention, however, attended the separate meeting held for Nonpartisan members. And, although the convention was called and controlled by the National Union of the Society of Equity, associated with Grange members, Socialists, and others, the platform adopted was strikingly similar to the Minnesota Nonpartisan platform.

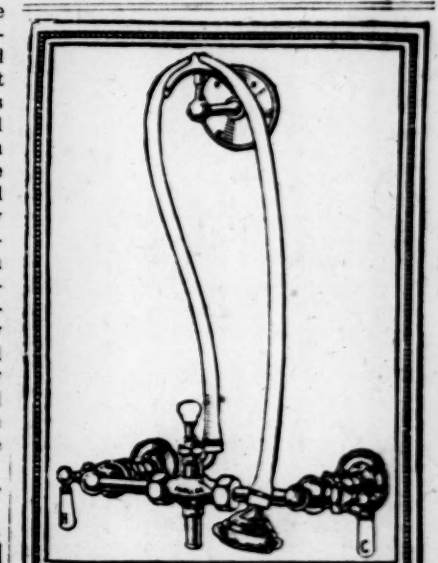
To what extent the Nonpartisans will maintain their identity remains to be seen. All branches of the farmers' movement seem to be working in close harmony now, backing a common ticket and platform, arranging various cooperative enterprises, and planning to publish a daily newspaper in Madison during the coming campaign. The cause is presented as "the farmers party," rather than any particular organization, and its common aim appears to be to down the present administration.

No activity for or against the war has as yet become apparent in this State and the loyalty of the Nonpartisans in Wisconsin has not been questioned here. The recent convention pledged its loyalty but voted to oppose universal military training.

MISSISSIPPI BOND SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Governor Bilbo and the state auditor and treasurer have completed the sale of \$3,000,000 worth of Mississippi bonds to a syndicate at the rate of 5½ per cent interest with premium of \$12,900.



HERE is the latest improvement in faucets for kitchen sinks—a MUELLER Fixture with hose and nozzle attachment that delivers hot, cold or tempered water from the spout in a stream, or from the nozzle in a spray.

Ideal for rinsing dishes or cleaning the sink by spraying hot water. Any plumber can install this MUELLER Fixture at modest cost—in place of the ordinary faucets you now use.

MUELLER PLUMBING FIXTURES

Built to Wear Without Repair
A foremost place has been accorded to MUELLER for over half a century. This MUELLER leadership is the world's tribute to integrity, inventive genius, mechanical skill and practical experience during three generations.
Instruct your architect to specify MUELLER on all plumbing plans. Write today for free book, "Dependable Plumbing," illustrating and explaining why MUELLER Plumbing Fixtures are the most satisfactory you can buy.
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Where Quality is as Important as Price

TEXTBOOK ISSUE IN BOSTON SCHOOLS

Question of Whether the Open or Closed List Shall Be Approved to Be Settled by the Committee at Early Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — The question of the open or the closed list for textbooks is involved this year in the recommendation to the School Committee by the Board of Superintendents of additions to the approved list of textbooks for the ensuing year. This report is to be submitted shortly to the School Committee and its action is awaited with more than ordinary interest by school men and others closely associated with the schools. It is understood that the Board of Superintendents has acted in favor of extending the open list which Boston has heretofore maintained with the exception of two books, one on bookkeeping and the other on English grammar. While these two books are retained on the list this year others on the same subject are recommended to the School Committee.

Up to this time the report on textbooks by the board of superintendents has been accepted without question by the School Committee, but this year there is known to be some opposition to the open list, and it is thought that an effort may be made by a member or members of the School Committee to limit the list if not to close it altogether. In view of the action of the board of superintendents, it is improbable that the latter step will be taken this year, but it is believed that the entering wedge has been driven for the purpose of closing or limiting the list as soon as practicable, perhaps next year, should the side in favor of such action be successful in electing its choice for superintendent.

The subject began to be talked about somewhat casually several weeks ago. Then a paper in favor of the closed list was read at the April meeting of the Principals Association by Charles M. Lamprey, principal of the Martin School. Since then it has been in open discussion among school men.

Those opposed to the closed list insist that it would mean positive retrogression of the schools, limiting and impoverishing the separate studies, practically wiping out individual initiative among teachers. It would also precipitate a deplorable commercialism into the administration of the schools.

One member of the School Committee says that something should be done to prevent the waste the present system of selecting books allows. Thousands of dollars worth of books are bought and practically never used, he says. A teacher may read a book merely because she wishes to order it.

BOSTON ENGINEERS LEAVE FOR WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — One of the latest instances of the lure of high wages paid for war work under federal and state governments is shown in the leaving today of about a dozen engineers from the Public Works Department of the city of Boston. These men will take positions elsewhere at more money.

Farmers and many other regular employers complain that it is difficult to retain men at normal wages when such exorbitant pay is obtained elsewhere. The farmers say this makes it almost impossible to raise produce and sell it at anywhere near the usual prices because the cost is driven to unheard-of figures by the high wages.

Another illustration of difficulties growing out of high wages and high-cost materials is the delay and unexpectedly big expense confronting Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, builders of the new state dry dock in South Boston.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of public works for Boston, says that the city's service will not be limited because of the leaving of these men.

Both Commissioner Grady of the fire department and Commissioner O'Meara of the police service today denied that men were leaving the fire and police forces for other positions with the assurance that they would receive their respective positions back on their return. This will not occur unless the men enter either the army or the navy.

SMALL INVESTORS SUPPORT BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday) — Sir R. M. Kindersley, member of the National War Savings Committee, in a letter to the press regarding the temporary decline in the sale of war bonds, points out that the most remarkable aspect of the financial situation since the Albert Hall meeting in

October last is the increase in small investors' contributions.

During the first four months of the present year over £65,000,000 was subscribed by small investors. When the war commenced there were only 245,100 holders of British Government securities in England. Today, in round numbers, there are 16,750,000 holders and there are 11,000,000 accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank and over 2,000,000 accounts in trustee savings banks.

During the five weeks ending May 4, receipts from small investors actually produced 23.6 per cent of the subscriptions to government securities, excluding treasury bills.

BRITAIN APPROVES CHINESE AGREEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday) — Regarding the terms of the Sino-Japanese agreement for the purpose of opposing German penetration eastward it is understood that the terms of the convention meet with the approval of the British Government.

PEKING, China (Sunday) — (By the Associated Press) — The government, through the Chinese News Agency, has authorized the following statement regarding the military agreement between China and Japan:

"In view of the circulation of false reports it is necessary to inform the Chinese people of the facts of the negotiations. Since the conclusion of peace between the Russian Bolsheviks and the enemy the fear has existed in Japan and China of an eastward intrusion of German influence. On account of the proximity of their territory, the governments recognized the necessity of a definite arrangement for joint defense. This joint defense concerns military movements in Siberia and Manchuria and has no reference to other matters. The scheme will become null and void with the termination of the war.

"On the other hand, the convention will not be enforced unless the influence of the enemy actually penetrates Siberia. It is not a treaty, but an agreement, which will become a scrap of paper if there is no enemy menace. The sole reason for the non-publication of the contents is the preservation of the secret from the enemy. The convention does not involve the loss of sovereign territorial rights, and Japan gains no privileges."

TOKYO, Japan (May 18) — (By the Associated Press) — The military agreement with China has been signed. Being military in nature it is not likely the details will be announced. Also it was arranged particularly to meet the contingency of possible military action in Russia.

BULGARIAN REPLY TO LABOR MEMORANDUM

LONDON, England (Friday) — The first official reply reaching London from an enemy country to the inter-allied labor memorandum enunciated at the inter-allied labor conference held in December reached here yesterday from the Bulgarian Socialists. The reply accepts in general the proposals of the memorandum and states that a majority of the Socialists there suggest territorial adjustment at the end of the war.

Although the reply maintains that ethnographically Macedonia should be united with Bulgaria, it seems probable that the Bulgars will be willing to agree to Macedonian autonomy. The reply expresses the hope that German Socialists will answer the memorandum as moderately and in as conciliatory a manner as have the Bulgars.

GERMAN ACTS AT SEA STIR NORWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Thursday) — Questioned in Parliament yesterday as to the government's action regarding the sinking of Norwegian fishing vessels in the Arctic, the Foreign Minister said the German Minister was asked the reason on receipt of the first report and remarked that the danger zone still existed in the Arctic. When it was pointed out that even lifeboats were fired on and he said he knew nothing about it, and promised to telegraph to Berlin. The Norwegian Government is, meanwhile, preparing a report for dispatch to Berlin as soon as possible.

Mr. Castberg termed the affair as scandalous, and said the public had a right to know whether the sinkings were assisted by people in Norway who were not Norwegians, but spies. He asked how long Norway was going to continue selling Germany part of her fisheries, while Germany sank her fishing boats.

CAPTAIN RETURNS TO GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — The Weser Zeitung announces the return to Germany of Captain Kurt Wagner of the Hamburg-American line, who, it says, participated in Captain Neidermayer's 1914 mission to Afghanistan and after spending two years in Afghanistan returned via Northern Persia, disguised as an Afghan.

NEW FOOD MINISTRY

ROME, Italy (Thursday) — A Food Ministry is created under a decree promulgated today. Dr. Silvio Crespi, who has been Food Controller, received the new portfolio.

DUTCH ENVOY RESIGNS

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday) — It is officially announced that the resignation of Dr. August Philips, minister to the United States, has been accepted.

RED CROSS DRIVE RETURNS \$4,302,630

New England Making Rapid Progress Toward Quota, Report Officials — Eastern Massachusetts Is Over the Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — New England has raised \$4,302,630 in the Red Cross drive toward its minimum quota of \$7,000,000. It was officially announced by Bernard W. Trafford, campaign chairman, at noon today, and many districts, including Metropolitan Boston, had not yet reported. Eastern Massachusetts was the first division to go over the top, with \$6000 over its quota of \$1,000,000. When the announcement was made at Red Cross headquarters, F. W. Story, chairman, and others started a celebration.

At about the same time a report came in from Maine that the State had increased its subscription by \$135,000, raising to date \$457,000, or about 80 per cent of the State's quota. Portland reported today having raised 92 per cent of its official quota, and that it expected to go 25 per cent in excess of the full amount.

Hampshire County, Massachusetts, today increased its total from \$9000 to \$21,000. Franklin County was the second large unit to report, going over the top with \$30,000, a gain of \$7000 since Thursday and \$5000 over its allotment. North Easton went over the top Thursday night with over 200 per cent.

At Montague a rally of 387 employees of the Millers Falls Tool Company brought in \$1447.92, the total quota of the town being \$2000. All employees gave a day's pay, and some more. Officers, enlisted men and civilian employees at Charlestown Navy Yard, at 11 a. m. today had a record of 5688 subscribers, and subscriptions amounting to \$25,108.

Metropolitan Boston's figures, as announced Thursday night, were \$1,460,344. Big rallies were being held in the city today and workers at headquarters were expecting a splendid report tonight. In fact subscriptions from all over New England were expected to pour in tonight and tomorrow on account of pay days at thousands of factories.

Wool sent by President Wilson to Boston to be auctioned off on Boston Common today at noon by Governor McCall failed to arrive and a time for the big rally and sale will be fixed as soon as the package, which was mailed Wednesday afternoon, reaches Boston. Efforts to locate the package at noon today were futile. In spite of the fact that the wool did not arrive, a rally, attended by a large crowd, was held on the Common.

New England is out of Red Cross buttons and it seems impossible to keep up with the demand. More than 2,000,000 have been distributed in the five states of the district. This remarkable demand is especially pleasing to the campaign leaders as it indicates an enormous number of individual subscribers, it was stated.

The teams working in the downtown section of the city and the Industrial Unit, soliciting in industrial plants, are meeting with marked success. Thursday the record of Postmaster William F. Murray of the downtown district was passed by Abraham Koshland, whose total collections amount to \$55,362. The Industrial Unit, not being satisfied with visiting the large plants only, today assigned a flying squadron to factories employing 25 or less.

Among the largest contributions in Boston thus far are those of the American Woolen Company, \$50,000; Nashua Manufacturing Company, \$20,000; W. Cameron Forbes, \$16,000, representing contributions from his family and friends, in addition to \$51,000 previously given.

Officials Optimistic

Large Oversubscription of Red Cross Fund Thought Probable

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Three-quarters of the hundred million dollar second war fund of the Red Cross was found to have been subscribed when totals were made this morning at national headquarters, and optimism was felt that there would be a large oversubscription before the drive ends. The early total was \$74,269,825.

Approximately \$20,000,000 was subscribed yesterday. Greater New York's subscriptions reported totaled \$16,294,536, against its quota of \$25,000,000. The Atlantic division outside of Greater New York lacked only about \$1,500,000 of reaching its \$10,000,000. Large subscriptions reported in New York were: Carnegie Corporation, \$1,000,000; American Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$250,000; Consolidated Gas Company, \$100,000; Central Trust Company, \$92,000.

Three hundred and forty-three national banks reported to the Controller of the Currency during the day that they had made donations to the fund, their subscriptions totaling \$531,000. Other banks were expected to be heard from before the end of the campaign, the total contributions from this source being reckoned at several millions.

Memphis, Tenn., was the only city reporting yesterday, to go over its quota, its subscriptions being \$137,973, and its quota \$125,000. Many other large cities are near the top. Subscription reports received today from the various divisions included the following: Atlantic, \$8,465,263; Greater New York, \$16,294,536; New England, \$4,000,000.

Gold Coins for Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — To help increase the Red Cross fund, Edward H. Pinkham of 27 Robinson Avenue, Jamaica Plain, urges those who have been sav-

ing gold coins, given to them years ago as keepsakes, to take them out of their hiding places now and give them to the Red Cross. "Contributing to the Red Cross," he says, "with cash or installments with coins that you find, silver or gold, is the best service you can perform for the second war fund, and the children waiting for their rights and give their tribute to the Uncle Sam to save the lives of the boys on the other side and the boys who are going across."

Red Cross Work Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Mrs. Larz Anderson, just returned from six months in France, declared that people in this country would be willing to give everything if they could see what conditions actually are in France. Most of her time was spent among French soldiers, and she said the Red Cross is doing splendid things in France. In view of her own experiences there she urges the American people to give as generously as they can to the work of the Red Cross.

FUTURE POSITION OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Friday) — At the annual General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Moderator presenting the report on foreign missions today, said that great issues hung on the future of German East Africa. He asked his audience of clergymen whether it was to be German again, and was answered by loud cries of "No!"

"Is it to be internationalized or British?" he asked. Cries of "British!" came from the whole assembly.

As a result of his correspondence and contact with those most experienced in East African affairs, the Moderator said, he had become convinced that it would be a real calamity if this territory should revert to Germany. It was well understood what the German methods were, and their East African Colony was known as the "land of twenty-five lashes" because of the terrible punishments with whips of rhinoceros hide inflicted on the natives for trifling offenses. Now, said the Moderator, the natives were singing a new chant around their village fires, of which the refrain was "the twenty-five lashes are gone, are gone."

"What is gone," the Moderator added, amid applause, "is gone forever."

PLAN TO USE CIVILIAN LABOR BEHIND LINES

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Far-reaching plans for the organization in France of a civilian labor force to carry out engineering work behind the lines, thus releasing American soldiers for duty at the front, were announced today.

More than 15,000 French, Italian and other laborers free from military obligations have been put to work on some of the approximately 1000 engineering construction and reconstruction jobs on which Americans were being employed.

The move is the initial step in a plan of free tonnage by creating a civilian army behind the lines, which may eventually total 250,000 men, recruited from abroad.

This will make it unnecessary to import American civilian labor. The men already procured comprise a dozen nationalities, including Chinese and Moroccans, who are being shipped to France as rapidly as the Americans need them.

GERMANY ALTERS HER PRIZE RULES

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday) — In its latest alteration of German prize rules, says a report from the Dutch Minister in Berlin, the German Government takes the view, which is fully applicable to Dutch shipping, that ships laid up in harbors do not count. Therefore, the tonnage in Dutch ports is deducted from the total, and Germany reaches the conclusion that the greater part of Dutch shipping is navigating in the service of the Allies.

It is pointed out by Berlin, however, firstly, there is no question of attacks without warning or destruction outside the danger zone, and, secondly, the differences raised by Germany would vanish if an arrangement were reached regarding conditions by which Germany would be ready to grant safe conduct to Dutch ships.

INTEREST ON WAR BONDS

LONDON, England (Friday) — On June 1, the government will pay out £50,000,000 interest on national war bonds. It already seems likely that at least the bulk of this sum will be reinvested in war loans or bonds.

SERVICE BOARD • MEMBER DEFENDED

(Continued from page one)

to the commission was due to the desire to get rid of Mr. Eastman. He believed the public interests would be safe as long as Mr. Eastman was a member of the commission, and he opposed the pending bill.

Mr. Allen of Newton, one of the leaders in the merger movement, stated that Mr. Eastman favored public ownership. He feels that the substitute of Representative Smith savors too much of politics.

Mr. Hays of Boston recalled that Mr. Eastman probably would be safe at the hands of Governor McCall, since the Governor had reappointed him in 1917.

Mr. Abbott of Haverhill opposed abolition of the lighting board, for he thought it was of value to the public.

Mr. McGrath of Boston declared that not only do certain elements desire to remove Mr. Eastman, but that the lighting interests wish to get rid of a certain member of the lighting commission. He presumably referred to Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg, who has taken a strong public stand.

Public Support Needed

Development of Higher Type of Officials Depends on People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — The importance of a popular understanding, in connection with the problem of the control of public utilities, that there is being developed gradually a type of public servant with high point of view and large conception of his responsibilities, and that this development must have the encouragement of the people if it is to survive any pressure of corporation influence intended to defeat it, is brought out in Massachusetts in connection with a pending effort to consolidate two state regulatory agencies—the Public Service Commission and the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners.

It is charged that the motive behind the scheme of reorganization is to drop several members whose notion that they are in office to guard the public's interests is displeasing to the corporations. Whether this is true or not, it has served to call attention to the fact that such commissioners are constantly the objects of harassments of one kind or another, designed to tie their hands or to intimidate them into a more lenient attitude toward the corporations under their jurisdiction, and that it is essential their courage be upheld by public support. The question thus arises: What idea do men of this type entertain of their public duty? What is it in their minds, in other words, which resolved into action, brings upon them the disapproval of some of the biggest corporations in the community?

The answer can best be found, perhaps, in the replies of two of them given lately to an interviewer who sought to ascertain their understanding of the office. Referring to the commission of which he was a member, the first said: "Some people consider it a board of arbitration between the public and the company; that it owes equal duties to both; that it is here to protect the public against the unfair exactions of the company and the company against the unfair demands of the public."

"This is right as far as it goes; it is important that a member be fair to both sides. But the board primarily is appointed to protect the interests of the public. The interests of the company and the stockholders are protected by directors and officers. The public has none of these. Consequently such a board ought to be more of an aggressive force, taking up subjects which ought to be adjusted for the public without waiting for specific complaints to be made."

"In these days of monopoly, the laws of competition which ordinarily might protect the public against exactions, do not prevail. It is for such a board as this to provide that protection. There, in a few words, is my idea of the duties and responsibilities of my position."

The second, in answer to a question as to what he considered necessary in a man in such an office, replied: "Character and courage," later adding that he must possess ability also. "He should have a very liberal point of view," he said, "and whenever there is a doubt, should decide it in favor of the community, not the company."

A man of the "rubber-stamp" variety, he said, soon becomes popular with the financial powers, while he who has independence of thought quickly attracts their displeasure. "The fairest position possible to entertain, as I see it," he said, in conclusion, "is that capital is entitled to an honest return on all money fairly and honestly expended in the public interest—but not speculators' profits."

HOW U-BOAT CREW ACTED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — (via Ottawa) — Giving evidence before

the Shipping Council, which is inquiring into the sinking of the Dutch steamer Catharina, the mate of the vessel stated that when the submarine crew heard that one of their shots had killed the captain they laughed. The Dutch shipping inspector, presiding at the inquiry, characterized this as inexcusable. The Germans, he said, were acting with increasing brutality against small vessels; they no longer fired warning shots. Indeed, he said, they shot people without hesitation. This, added the inspector, was beyond all endurance.

BROWNING MACHINE GUNS ANNOUNCEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Enough heavy Browning machine guns to equip a complete division have been manufactured, the War Department today announced, and are in process of shipment to Camp Meade, Maryland. Enough of the same guns for instruction purposes, it was said, have been shipped to every national guard training camp and national camp and national army cantonment where troops are in training.

POTATO SITUATION IN FLORIDA PROMISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. — It is estimated that upward of 18,000 acres are planted to potatoes this year in what is commonly known as the Hastings belt. This is between 3,000 and 4,000 acres in excess of last year's acreage in these sections.

A potato section indicates a most promising year for the grower. The yield this year should equal or surpass, acre for acre, that of last year's bumper crop.

It is not expected that prices will range any higher than last year, but the farmers expect another profitable harvest.

ANTI-LYNCH LAW LEAGUE ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A league to develop a sound public sentiment that will lead to the prompt and certain enforcement of existing laws for the prevention and punishment of crime was organized at a mass meeting here recently as a protest against lynch law. The league's charter states its further object to be: "To aid in the preparation and enactment of what ever new laws may be necessary for securing early and effective punishment of crime, and the maintenance of law and order. Also to cultivate a spirit of higher respect for the majesty of the law."

MONTANA REGISTERS HISTORIC SWORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont. — J. Scott Harrison, a member of the Government Survey here and a direct descendant of William Henry Harrison, a former President of the United States, has registered with the sheriff the sword his distinguished ancestor carried in the War of 1812. It is a long saber, elaborately engraved. Montana is registering all weapons under an act passed by the war session of the Legislature in February.

COL. JOHN N. HODGES WINS HONOR

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Engineering units which were in action with the British army against the Germans between March 21 and April 3 were Companies B and D, Sixth United States Engineers, Col. John N. Hodges, commanding, the War Department today announced. Colonel Hodges has been awarded the British distinguished service order in recognition of his services.

YALE WINS IN TENNIS PLAY

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Yale University defeated the United States Naval Station tennis team of Pelham Bay, Thursday, 5 to 1. Yale won all the four singles and one of the doubles matches. Simmons and Garland played best for Yale, and H. Oboyle and F. Oboyle for Pelham Bay.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES URGED

Arkansas Committees Submit Recommendations for Amendments to Organic Law to Be Acted Upon by the Electors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Numerous proposals for changes in the organic law of Arkansas are contained in the reports of committees of the Constitutional Convention, recently in session here. The convention proper will meet again the first Monday in July to take up the reports. The constitution to be drafted probably will be submitted for ratification at the general election next November.

The most radical proposal probably is that of the committee on legislative provisions which recommended a reduction in the personnel of the Legislature from 135 members to 53. The committee proposes that the Upper House be composed of one member elected from each of the 13 chancery districts, and that the Lower House consist of 35 members, one from each of the present senatorial districts. Salaries of members of both houses would be the same as at present, \$6 per day when in session. Among other proposals are:

The creation of an intermediate court of appeals and an increase from five to seven in the membership of the Supreme Court.

To reduce the number of judicial districts from 21 to 16 and the number of chancery districts from 13 to four.

That members of the Supreme Court sit in departments and en banc; that probate court jurisdiction shall not be transferred to chancery; that there shall be no court of civil appeals; that the terms of the members of the Supreme Court shall be eight years.

The creation of a commission on public utilities and taxation to succeed the present Railroad Commission and Tax Commission, and to have supervision of all public utilities. A proposal for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes was rejected.

That all officers, county, city and state, be elected for four years, and not be eligible to reelection.

Creation of a board of agriculture and office of state mine inspector.

Perpetual prohibition of the manufacture, importation distribution or sale of intoxicants.

Creation of an aviation section in the state military organization.

Adoption of the Oregon system of initiative and referendum.

Taxes to be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and be levied and collected for public purposes only. All property assessable to be taxed at its actual market value, that value to be ascertained in a manner provided by law. The General Assembly to have power to tax industries, franchises, privileges, exhibitions, etc.

That 10 jurors may return a verdict in all cases other than capital offenses, and that in civil cases eight jurors may render a verdict.

Placing of all state educational institutions on a millage basis revenue system.

Educational administration to be carried out by three units—state, county and district.

PLAN TO INCREASE CROP PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Bankers and other business men of this State recently met to plan an organization which will seek to multiply the State's crop production by the development of uncultivated and untenanted land, and by a campaign to induce settlers to come to this State.

Speakers at the conference called attention of the audience to the fact that 50 per cent of the farmers of this State are tenants. They proposed to influence these men to buy land, and to bring in settlers from other sections of the country.

AMERICA'S LEADER

Beaded Tip

SHOE LACES

100% QUALITY—tip to tip

"The Tip That Can't Pull Off"

At Shoe Stores and Boot Blacks

United Lace and Bead Mfg. Co.
Originators and Sole Manufacturers
Auburn, Providence, U. S. A.

LOOK ON THE WRAPPER FOR "Beaded"



Filene's

Clubs and large organizations use our Paris service—

THERE IS a long list of clubs, business houses, employees' societies and others who have a great many stars on their service flag, who have recently come to the Filene Paris Shopping Service and placed orders for gifts for all their members serving our country in France. Included are:

- Boston & Albany Railroad (Committee on Employees)
- Wilson Club of East Dedham
- Auxiliary of Company C (West Newton)
- A large shoe company in Maynard
- New England Confectionery Company
- Thistle Club of Lynn
- McElwain Shoe Company
- Brookline Public Safety Committee

These organizations place orders with us for from 10 to 70 gifts, one for each of their members. As you understand, no gifts are sent from here, but the orders are filled in Paris, by our Paris Shopping Service for Soldiers and Sailors, and sent direct from there to the front.

We shall be glad to serve any other clubs, business houses, large organizations or others who are finding difficulty in getting gifts to their members serving in France.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



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ANOTHER STEP FOR DRY UNITED STATES

Prohibitionists Gain Second Victory in Congress Within Week When Food Bill Amendment Is Upheld by 178 to 138

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the second time inside of one week prohibition forces in Congress obtained a decisive victory when, on a reconsideration of the Randall amendment to the Food Stimulation Bill, the House on Thursday voted to sustain the decision of Tuesday, 178 voting for the adoption of the amendment as against 138 in favor of striking the proviso from the bill. The vote on Tuesday was 69 to 58, and because of the small number present on the first occasion those opposed to war prohibition made a determined effort to have the amendment struck out, with results which are extremely satisfactory to the supporters of prohibition.

Many members of the House who are supporters of prohibition voted against the amendment on the ground that the President had not signified his approval. In fact, it was rumored that the President had written Representative Chandler of Mississippi, who has charge of the Food Stimulation Bill to which the amendment was made, telling him that he was opposed to the Randall amendment. It is not at all likely that such a letter was sent as it would otherwise have been used as an argument against the adoption of the measure. The fact is that the President has not so far taken any official action either way.

Immediately after vote on the amendment, the whole bill was recommitted to the committee and being reported out without delay was passed by a vote of 231 to 64. The purpose of the bill is to stimulate food production and conserve foodstuffs as well as to help the farmers by the redistribution of seed at cost. For this purpose \$11,000,000 are appropriated and of this sum the Randall amendment renders \$6,000,000 unavailable, unless the President shall by proclamation order that no more grain or fruit shall be used for the manufacture of alcoholic liquor. The appropriation is for one year, but once put in force it is felt that there is no doubt that prohibition would be continued for the period of the war at least.

The Food Conservation Bill now goes to the Senate and will be immediately considered by the Committee on Agriculture. As the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration are anxious for its passage to enable the food conservation and stimulation campaign contemplated in the bill to be carried out effectively, it is probable that there will be little delay in the Senate. The disposition of that body toward war prohibition is markedly favorable. The question has repeatedly been brought up on the floor of the Senate, and while there has been no desire to force the President's hand in this matter, it was indicated that use of the discretionary power given him by Congress to put a stop to the manufacture of alcoholic liquor would meet with the approval of a large majority of that body.

Only two members of the Senate Committee of Agriculture are opposed to prohibition and there is reason to believe that at the present time a similar situation exists in the Senate itself. Many senators, however, though regarding the adoption of the Randall amendment as a great victory, are inclined to believe that it does not go far enough. In other words, they desire legislation which would definitely prevent the manufacture of liquor during the period of the war.

Everything now depends on the attitude of the President. If he should appear to his supporters in the Senate to have the prohibition clause struck out of the bill, there is no doubt that they would deem it their duty to do so. It is realized, however, that many senators, who are supporters of war prohibition and come from dry states, would be placed in an embarrassing position if the President should insist on striking out the amendment. There is no reason, however, to believe that the President will use his personal influence in this direction, now that there is no doubt of the sentiment in Congress, which in this instance, it is believed, faithfully reflects the sentiment of the country.

It has been stated from time to time that one of the reasons which kept the President from using his power to stop the manufacture of beer is the alleged antagonism of the American Federation of Labor to the enactment of war prohibition. It will be remembered in this connection that Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, has taken this attitude, and that he went to the State of New York to oppose the ratification of the prohibition amendment. Subsequent to this visit the liquor interests displayed huge advertisements representing the American Federation of Labor as fighting prohibition.

Now it is very questionable if the American Federation of Labor is opposed to war prohibition. It is regarded possible that their attitude is misrepresented. The men who compose the federation are known to be intelligent and loyal citizens of the United States, anxious to win the war, and it is contended by the supporters of prohibition as a war measure that the federation will unhesitatingly support the government in any course it deems it wise to take in the interest of greater efficiency and economy.

Sentiment in Middle West

Reports Indicate Entire Section Will Favor the Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It looks at this time as if the Middle West will be pretty nearly solid for the national prohibition amendment. Word has come in

to this bureau from several states not previously reported on in these columns. Sentiment in four of them, according to the correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor there, is for ratification. A poll, therefore, of 20 states stretching from Utah to Ohio shows prospects like this: already ratified, 4; ratification assured or probable, 12; a fight on with a good chance for ratification, 3; prospect at this time not good, 1.

Wisconsin is the state in which the probability of ratification at this time appears smallest. Missouri and Illinois have legislative fights on for control; Ohio, because of the doubtful report from Cincinnati, has been joined to the other three doubtful states, though The Christian Science Monitor's Columbus report favoring ratification is from a source in touch with the state political situation. The states in which ratification ranges from certainty to large probability are Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. The states which have already ratified are Kentucky, North Dakota, Montana and South Dakota.

Additional testimony as to the weight of sentiment in the Middle West for the national prohibition amendment is brought by four states which, in a previous article on the time ratification would come before the states in this territory, reported on that point only, making no reference as to prospects. These four states are Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan and Minnesota. The reports on Missouri and Ohio also give cause to hope for success of the amendment. Sentiment is gauged as follows: The Kansas legislature, which meets next January, is expected to ratify the prohibition amendment as the first official act after the legislature is organized. The hold-over senate has only one anti-prohibitionist member. This senate voted for the bone-dry legislation in 1917 with just one vote against the bill which prohibited any person having liquor in his possession for any purpose. The house of representatives is to be elected next fall, but no one feels any apprehension over it. The liquor interests have tried many times to elect wet legislatures and failed regularly. The prohibition folks are "on guard" everywhere and thus far no attempt at organizing the wet element has been made.

Nebraska: Lincoln—Temperance leaders of Nebraska have not the slightest doubt that the legislature which will convene next January will ratify the national prohibition amendment. The refusal of the state senate, at the special session, even to consider ratification after the house had adopted it, created so much indignation in the State that it will be easy to make it an issue in the legislative contests, and thus insure victory. Nebraska has just finished one year under prohibition, and the results have been so satisfactory that the 30,000 majority of two years ago would be doubled if the proposition were submitted this year. Even in Omaha, which furnished the bulk of the adverse vote, prohibitionists say sentiment is strong for the law. In spite of the efforts of bootleggers, who have used fleets of cars to transport liquor from Missouri and Wyoming, the supply of liquor coming into the State has been very small and drunkenness has almost disappeared, crime diminished, jails depopulated in many counties and even the Omaha workhouse closed.

Michigan: Detroit—The Michigan legislature, which meets next January, is expected to ratify the federal prohibition amendment. The State became dry May 1 and the vote which indicated the change was an overwhelming majority. The last legislature passed bone-dry laws thoroughly satisfactory to the drys. The only other possibility would be the success of the wets in winning ratification for a beer and wine amendment this fall, in which case the wets might be able to muster some strength in the legislature.

Minnesota: St. Paul—The Minnesota legislature, at its meeting in January, probably will ratify the national prohibition constitutional amendment. The last legislature voted for the submission of a state amendment, which will be voted on next fall, and many of the old members favoring prohibition hold over.

Missouri: St. Louis—Political observers in Missouri believe the state legislature meeting in January, 1919, will ratify the national prohibition amendment. The house of the legislature of 1917 was overwhelmingly dry, has been becoming more so for years. The wets had a bare working majority of two in the state senate. Half of the state senators will be elected in November, 1918. A change from wet to dry in two of these districts will make the legislature unquestionably dry. It is understood that Governor Gardner will sign the measure if passed.

Two Ohio reports, from different cities, follow: Cincinnati—Not even a wild guess can be made on ratification. When the legislature meets again it will be a new body entirely. Candidates have not as yet been mentioned in large enough number to give the slightest clue as to the complexion of the next assembly. This condition will result in the election of state legislators in November being hinged in a great measure on the wet and dry question.

Columbus—There seems to be no doubt among wets or drys that the general assembly of Ohio, at its regular session next January, will ratify the federal prohibition amendment. Of the present legislature, which met early in 1917, the lower house is dry by a large majority and the senate is wet by only one or two votes. With the admitted drift toward prohibition since the 1916 election it is expected both houses will be dry the next time. Only a majority vote is required to ratify.

IDEALISM A CRIME IN NO. DAKOTA

BISMARCK, N. D.—Idealism became a crime in North Dakota, under an act just adopted by the State Council of Defense. Every male between the ages of 14 and 50 must now do at least 54 hours of work each week.

CORPORATION TAX BILL IS ADVANCED

Massachusetts Senate Passes Measure After Members Criticize Inequalities of Present Franchise Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Inequality of the present franchise taxation of both domestic and foreign corporations under the Massachusetts tax laws were assailed in the State Senate on Thursday by Senators Gifford of Barnstable and Churchill of Amherst. Senator Gifford succeeded in amending a bill imposing a 5-per-cent income tax in lieu of the franchise tax, so that it will become operative in January, 1919, rather than one year later.

Senator Gifford is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and declared that one Boston corporation alone is escaping taxation on \$1,000,000 of property under existing statutes. Senator Nichols of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Taxation, in reply, said that conditions governing the method of imposing these taxes were so unsettled that there is danger of legal proceedings. The Senate, nevertheless, accepted the Gifford amendment, 19 to 13, and then voted, 17 to 10, to adopt an amendment eliminating a section allowing an extension of time for taxation of property held outside the Commonwealth. Mr. Gifford declared that certain changes made in the bill by the Committee on Bills in Third Reading was a palpable attempt to favor the big corporations, and deserved condemnation of the Senate.

The Senate today advanced to third readings the three bills providing for levying surtaxes on the net earnings of corporations on and on incomes.

The conference committee on the bill to tax securities issued without par value on a par of \$100 reported, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendment that would require the tax commissioner to determine the market value of such securities, for purposes of taxation. The House accepted the report under suspension of rules.

The bill to establish a permanent state budget system was finally passed with an amendment eliminating a sentence which would have prevented the enactment of any appropriation bill in the Legislature prior to the enactment of the General Appropriation Bill, except on recommendation of the Governor.

The bill to permit street railways to run jitneys and one to allow trolley companies to act as common carriers were finally enacted.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably bills to increase the salaries of county treasurers, and assistant watchmen and elevator men at the State House.

INDEPENDENCE OF FINNS CONSIDERED

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of May 22.

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France—The anonymous writer who has discussed the question of Finnish independence so fully in the Renaissance, after giving the views of Mr. Kihlman, president of the delegation sent to England and France by Finland, goes on to deal with the subject from other points of view. Different delegations, the writer states, had put the case for Finnish independence to Holland and the Central Empires, but no delegation had been sent to Russia; the Finns being apparently contented with the recognition of their independence by the Bolsheviks, although they did not admit the authority of that government. The writer considered that in these circumstances some authorized Russian opinion on the matter was desirable and, therefore, he took steps to learn what views were held in this respect by Mr. Stakhovitch, who, together with Mr. Miljukoff, Mr. Maklaoff, and others, had strongly opposed Stolypin's policy in Finland, and had been Governor-General of that country for eight months. The serious consequences which the recognition of Finnish independence would have for Russia were not understood, Mr. Stakhovitch declared. It would mean that Petrograd could no longer be the capital, for an undefined capital 30 kilometers from the frontier was inadmissible. It would also mean the disappearance of the Russian fleet from the Baltic. It was impossible to conceive of the largest nation on a sea washing the shores of countries containing respectively 30,000,000, 80,000,000 and 180,000,000 inhabitants not possessing a port. An independent Finland would cause Russia to think of revenge and at the same time Germany would provide a means of temporary independence would have for Russia a government, such as might well follow the Bolsheviks. He failed to see, he said, what interest France could have in the dismemberment of Russia, destined, as she was, to remain her ally, especially as with the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine the idea of revenge would pass over to Germany. Finland had never been an independent state, and the Grand Duchy of Finland, as it was today, dated from 1809; Viborg, Abo, and Helsingfors had been conquered by Peter I when he built Petrograd. In constituting the Grand Duchy of Finland, Alexander I had given it an autonomy not possessed by Russia; he had joined its ancient provinces to those which he had just taken from Sweden.

Mr. Stakhovitch declared that during the whole of his political life, whether as member of the first or second Duma, or of the Council of the Empire, he had taken Finland's part. In future, he should advocate for it the widest measure of autonomy, but also its retention by Russia because that country needed it for its defense.

The Emperor had abdicated on March 3-15. On the 27-20th, that was to say four days later, a manifesto appeared restoring autonomy to Finland and abolishing the infractions of it under Bobrikoff, Stolypin, and General Zein, but maintaining everything which concerned national defense. This document, which was drawn up by five Russians and 14 Finns, was well received in Finland and all went well for a few weeks until the coming of the socialist movement. The Swedish newspapers began to talk of the independence of Finland with the object of substituting a political for a social movement, but this attempt did not succeed.

When the Finnish deputies went to Petrograd to see such leaders as Mr. Pickhanoff and Prince Kropotkin, every one dissuaded them from attempting to bring about the independence of Finland before the meeting of the Constituent and the peace congress; only the Bolsheviks, then quite an insignificant party, encouraged the idea. For this reason the Finns for some time regarded the Bolsheviks as friends and this sympathy brought them nearer to Germany. No neutral country had done so much for the Germans as Finland; 4000 volunteers had enlisted in the German Army since 1914 and many more had done so who had not announced the fact. It was through Finland that German espionage and contraband had such free play.

Finland had no cause for complaint during the 109 years she belonged to Russia. Mr. Stakhovitch asserted, except during the last 20 years, and he asked, had not all Russia suffered equally under the régime of Nicholas II and Plehve?

Finland's sympathies were with Germany and she bought her corn there, Germany replacing the inferior grain she sold to the northern state with a better quality from the Ukraine. German was spoken in Finnish society, as French was in Russia. In the event of Germany's success in the war, Finland would undoubtedly lay claim to Carélie, part of the Government of Perm and the Bay of Mourmou the only open port in winter and the possessor of a railway—indeed she was doing so already.

Another Russian authority consulted by the writer stated that he had little to add to what Mr. Stakhovitch had said. Finland had been united to Russia, and not to Tsarism, by the Diet of Borgo and the treaty of Friedrichsham made with Sweden by Alexander I, and her separation could only take place by force or with the consent of Russia. The Finnish delegates had stated that the present circumstances had forced them to declare their independence, but present circumstances were provisional. A definitely independent Finland would mean a German Finland, and to that Russia would never consent. If there was a desire to do something at once for Finland her autonomy might be placed under the protection of all the countries of Europe, but to Russia the question was too important for a solution in Germany's way.

The writer asks what Russia's situation will be when the end of the war comes, and says it seems clear that Finland's fate can only be definitely decided by the peace congress.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO STIR WAR INTEREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Theodore Roosevelt leaves this afternoon on a week's speech-making tour through the Middle West under the auspices of the National Security League. He will make a special plea to those who are still apathetic toward the war, in line with the league's campaign of patriotism through education, which now centers on removing popular misapprehensions of the war and explaining the dangers of a premature peace.

Colonel Roosevelt says he will lay emphasis on these points: "Win the war and win it now; preparedness after the war, including universal military training; and America now and for all time, including the necessity for active Americanization propaganda to awaken a more responsive and responsible citizenship."

On Saturday he speaks at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., a German Lutheran school, in the heart of the German-American section of that State. Only men of German birth or parentage will occupy seats on the platform, and the invocation will be delivered by Monsignor Vattman.

NORMAL SCHOOL CELEBRATED

CONCORD, Vt.—To commemorate the establishment of the first normal school in America 95 years ago, by the Rev. S. R. Hall, in this town, a pageant was given here Thursday, near the site of the historic building. The pageant was staged by the graduating class of nine girls of the junior high school, assisted by all other schools in town. In historical sketches of Dr. Hall, it is claimed he was the first teacher to use a blackboard, and that he was the inventor of the school eraser.

PULLMAN CARRIER BUSINESS IS TAKEN

Industry Will Become a Part of Railroad System Under the United States Government—Agreement on Compensation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The carrier business of the Pullman Company has been taken over by the United States Government, and will become a part of the railroad system under government operation. It was announced today by Clive Runkles, vice-president of the company.

The government, it is stated, will pay the Pullman Company a rental for its carrier industry, based on three-year average earnings prior to June 30, 1917. It is understood the government will not interfere with the manufacturing part of the company.

Compensation Is Arranged

Government Has Managed Pullman Operating Properties Since January

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pullman cars and other operating properties have been under government management since Jan. 1, when the railroads were taken over, but a tentative agreement on government compensation to the Pullman Company has been reached only recently. The final agreement will be simultaneous with the signing of the standard contract by all railroad companies.

WORK OF WOMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN

Women's Auxiliary Corps and Land Army Parade in London—Queen's Letter Read

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—The share that women are taking in various spheres of national work was brought before the public in a striking way by two different processions of women who marched through London on a recent Saturday afternoon. They consisted of women belonging to the land army and women's auxiliary corps ("Waacs") respectively, and they were given an enthusiastic reception by the crowds who watched them pass.

The land army procession consisted of 200 women wearing their picturesque costume of smocks, knickerbockers, high-legged boots, and slouch hats, with the red and green ribbon of the force. They assembled at the Food Production Department in Victoria Street, and marched with a band up Whitehall, the Haymarket, Regent Street and Oxford Street, to the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association in Tottenham Court Road. After "lunching" there they went on down Oxford Street to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held. The procession was headed by a girl over six feet high, who carried the Union Jack. She had been working a tractor on the Chequers Estate in Bucks, which Sir Arthur Lee lately presented to the nation, and had just finished preparing 50 acres of land for potato planting. There were two hay wagons in the procession, each drawn by two fine farm horses. The wagons were decorated with sheaves of corn, evergreens, broom, and daffodils, and there were banners, one of which bore the inscription, "Come with us into the country." All three sections of the land army were represented—the general farm hands employed in plowing, milking, looking after the stock and so forth; the forage workers, who are engaged in hay baling, stacking, and chaff cutting; and the forestry workers, who are employed in felling trees.

Part of Hyde Park had been turned into a farmyard for the occasion, with pens of lambs, pigs, hens and ducks. An exhibition given by the women of cutting, weighing and loading bales of hay was inspected by Sir John Cowans, Quartermaster-General of the forces. Six hundred girls are employed in the work of hay baling. They travel about the country with steam tractors and deal with 80,000 tons of hay a month for the overseas troops. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton presided at the meeting in the Park and was supported by Miss Talbot, director of the Women's Branch of the Food Production Department. One of the speakers was Mr. Parke, a farmer from Nottingham, who said that owing to the German offensive the Army Council had been unable to release the 30,000 plowmen promised from the army for work on the land, and it was therefore all the more urgent that more women should join the land army in order that a full harvest might be sown and reaped. Miss Painter, one of the land army girls, described the life on the farms. She said that the women were well paid, housed and fed, and also "mothered," and she appealed for more recruits to come forward and join them. It was the biggest chance that a girl had ever had of helping the soldiers in the war.

The second procession was that of 1200 members of the W. A. A. C.

working in the London district, who marched from the Wellington Barracks to St. Paul's to a special service held in the cathedral for munition and other women war workers. The members of the corps, consisting of cooks, waitresses, clerks, and so forth, were first formed up in a great double square to hear messages read to them by Mrs. Burleigh Leach, their Chief Controller. Mrs. Burleigh Leach said that she had been summoned to Windsor Castle to see the Queen, and had been commanded to give them a message from her saying that she was very much interested in the work and welfare of the W. A. A. C. and was very pleased to be their Commandant-in-Chief and wished them every success. In future they were to be known as Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps. The other message was from Lord Derby, late Secretary of State for War, in which he expressed admiration for the work of the corps on behalf of their country, and said that he would continue to take the greatest interest in them. The women marched to the cathedral, headed by the band and pipes of the Scots Guards. There about 200 N. C. O.'s formed a guard of honor for the Lord Mayor.

LEADER KITCHIN SEES NO REVENUE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Majority Leader Kitchin, announcing that Secretary McAdoo had promised to give his final judgment with regard to the need of revenue legislation late this afternoon, said: "There is not going to be a revenue bill at this session unless the President says it is necessary, and the President has told us that he did not think it was necessary."

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

NORMAN, Okla.—The University of Oklahoma will hold its twenty-sixth annual commencement exercises June 1 to 4, when 187 degrees will be granted. This number is smaller than last year, because many men in the junior class last year withdrew to enter military service. The commencement festivities will open evened of June 1, with the annual commencement recital of the school of fine arts. On Sunday Dr. I. Frank Roach, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Oklahoma City, will preach the baccalaureate sermon. The alumni association will hold its business meeting Monday afternoon; President and Mrs. Stratton D. Brooks will give their annual reception, and Monday night the school of fine arts will hold its graduating recital. The degrees will be awarded Tuesday morning, the commencement address being delivered by Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, and one of the most prominent educators of the nation.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—The annual commencement exercises of the University of Mississippi will be held May 28-29. Many members of the student body are in the national service. The senior classes include 80 candidates for the regular degrees of the various schools.

NOMINATIONS REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Military Committee today ordered favorably reported the nomination of Major-General Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff, promoting him to the rank of a full general, and that of General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, to be general brevet.

NEW YORK MAY DROP GERMAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Teaching of German in New York City's public schools will be eliminated during the period of the war if a resolution adopted today by the board of school superintendents is approved by the Board of Education.

SAN ANTONIO WORK OF GEN. RUCKMAN

New Commander of Northeastern Department, U. S. A., Cleaned Up Liquor Traffic—Made Place Safe for Soldier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—That a long step toward abolition of the liquor traffic and its accompanying vices will be one of the great, enduring results of the present world war, is the belief of Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., the new commanding officer of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., who has just come to Boston from San Antonio, Tex., where by vigorous action he brought about conditions which make the post safe for the enlisted men.

Although at the head of the Southern Department, U. S. A., but about nine months, Brigadier-General Ruckman accomplished many reforms, receiving for his work hundreds of letters of indorsement from mothers, resolutions from women's club organizations, the gratitude of the association of ministers of the city, a special letter of appreciation from the Secretary of War, and the official thanks of the State of Texas.

"With nearly 100,000 enlisted men stationed in or near San Antonio, conditions were most unsatisfactory with the open saloon and attendant evils, and immediately upon his arrival there Brigadier-General Ruckman realized that the city must be made safe and clean for the soldiers. City department heads, police marshals and others in civic authority insisted that they were doing their best to remedy conditions. Finding that nothing was apparently being done for the safety of the soldier, an open letter to the people of the city was published in one of the daily papers which stood behind General Ruckman in his campaign against vice, and the people championed his cause. The military police commenced an active crusade against dance halls and other questionable places. The Mayor finally issued an order closing up these resorts, which were later opened by permission of Brigadier-General Ruckman with the understanding they were to be kept clean. Failing to carry out this restriction, they were closed for a second time and permanently. An order was issued prohibiting saloons within a 10-mile zone, and later a bill for state-wide prohibition was passed, becoming effective toward the end of June.

Valuable aid was given the movement by the association of ministers in San Antonio, each denomination having its representative on the official board, while women's clubs and every family in which there was a soldier cooperated with Brigadier-General Ruckman.

Of Brigadier-General Ruckman in connection with this work a San Antonio newspaper said: "San Antonio will not forget Brigadier-General Ruckman, a friend, tried, and true, admired and respected by all the good citizenship. His name will be written large in the annals of the new, the greater, the better San Antonio. His work will march on."

ARIZONA SENATE FOR DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A joint resolution, ratifying the prohibition amendment, passed the Senate yesterday without a dissenting vote. The resolution now goes to the House, where early action is expected. The lower House has unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Mrs. Pauline O'Neill, a member from Maricopa County, denouncing the I. W. W. as a menace and calling upon every State official to pledge himself to rid Arizona of the organization. Bills requiring everybody between 18 and 50 to be employed at some useful occupation, providing a vote for absent soldiers, and establishing a moratorium for soldiers, were introduced.

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ASSIMILATION OF ALIEN WORK BEGUN

Massachusetts State Board of Trade Sends Bulletin to 54 Affiliated Organizations for Coordination in the Task

BOSTON, Mass.—"What is your organization doing to win the trust and loyalty of the foreign-born; to awaken in them a desire for the responsibility and privileges of American citizenship; and to receive them, and the rich heritage of art and song, of strength and idealism which they bring from the Old World, into the fellowship of the American Commonwealth?" This question, as the opening sentence of a special bulletin, was recently sent out by the information bureau of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade to its 54 affiliated boards with the purpose of winning a state-wide coordination in the task of patriotic assimilation of the foreign-born.

The bulletin then goes on to explain that "The Federal Government, recognizing and the convulsions of the world war the impelling necessity for internal unity and strength, has entrusted to the United States Bureau of Education the task of developing a general program for the nation and the industrial states to follow in their work of assimilation. This government program is being promoted by the Council of National Defense and the various state councils. In Massachusetts a State Bureau of Immigration has been formed, which has the problem in charge. The United States Chamber of Commerce has had an immigration committee since December, 1915, and many local chambers have taken active steps to promote the assimilation of the foreign-born. The State Board of Trade presents the following, to show its members what is being done by these organizations in assimilating the foreign-born, and to offer suggestions for local associations to follow in their communities."

The bulletin takes up clearly the various phases of the valuable warfare work being done by many organizations, outlining the subject thus: Under the head of protection come information and legal aid bureaus, housing, recreation and investments; under the head of occupational adjustments, industry and agriculture; under education, classes in English and educating the alien woman; the second half of the outline putting much emphasis upon the English language instruction, citizenship and assimilation.

The bulletin concludes with directions as to how organizations begin assimilation work:

"First—A brief study of the situation in any local community will show the number, nationality, and character of the foreign population, and the agencies already at work on, or in a position to handle some of the problems of assimilation.

"Second—A plan for dividing the work up among these agencies and for coordinating their efforts can readily be developed by the local chamber.

"Third—New work should be planned carefully and the responsibility for its development definitely placed on the group or organization undertaking it.

"Fourth—Victorious publicity should be given to all the work undertaken, and to the ultimate goal of harmonious assimilation. The English and foreign press, inter-racial conferences and mass meetings, films and slides, parades, and many other means can be utilized as the work is developed."

"Assimilation" Adopted

Workers Among Aliens to Drop Word "Americanization"

BOSTON, Mass.—"Patriotic assimilation" or just "assimilation" is the term that many leaders are substituting for "Americanization," claiming that the latter word sounds too much like the forcing down of some stereotyped process or of a brand of fixed and narrow ideals, which is declared to be quite contrary to the purpose. Feeling that "assimilation" has retained all of its purity of meaning—a meaning which exactly describes the big job in hand, it is becoming the accepted word.

The State Committee on Public Safety, the State Y. M. C. A., the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Board of Trade are all reported as having taboed the word "Americanization." The explanation of the last-mentioned body follows:

"Assimilation of the foreign-born, and genuine appreciation of the contribution which they bring from the old world, and not 'Americanization,' is the true goal of all these efforts. America's strength lies in uniting the best qualities of many nations, and not in superimposing a single form of 'Kultur' on any people. To keep this ideal uppermost has been found essential if foreign workers are to take advantage of the meetings and classes freely, and not to hesitate for fear of thus declaring themselves undesirable aliens. To avoid this, one chamber has urged the policy of mixing Americans with each class or group of foreigners for whom special work is planned."

Aliens Subscribe \$55,000,000

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Through an authoritative channel it is reported that the alien population of the second federal reserve district, which comprises the State of New York, Fairfield County in Connecticut and the 12 northern counties of New Jersey, subscribed \$55,000,000 to the third Liberty Loan.

WAR SERVICES LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Women's Legion has recently been incorporated

In the War Services Legion, the name Women's Legion having become inapplicable, as in certain sections of the legion both men and women are employed. At an informal gathering of the heads of various sections of the Women's Legion, Lady Londonderry, who presided, gave a short account of the activities of the legion, and the requirements. It was stated that a Guild of Soldier and Sailor Brotholders had been started, and four men were already at work. A short training is found to be sufficient to bring the men up to the commercial standard. The workers are employed in making gold braid for naval and military uniforms. The agricultural and horticultural section is itself divided into several sub-sections. For instance, one of these sub-sections has established 34 fruit bottling centers throughout the country, and last year 10,000 7-pound bottles and 3000 2-pound bottles were distributed. These filled bottles were purchased at fixed prices under a contract with the Navy and Army Canteen Board. This year the legion have been requested to undertake to supply 100,000 2-pound bottles for the board. Another branch of the work deals with applications for agricultural work, and a register of agricultural employers and applicants for agricultural work is kept at headquarters. Another sub-section, the market garden army supply committee, to encourage fruit and vegetable growing for the navy and army. Miss Christobel Ellis, commandant of the motor transport section, spoke of the dispatch riders, which are the latest development of the transport section. She said that a larger number of dispatch riders would be required in the future. About 2000 women, she said, were employed in the motor section, and of these 100 were dispatch riders in London.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Approval of President Wilson's leadership was signified by members of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice Thursday, at its tenth annual meeting in connection with the Unitarian anniversary festival now being held in Boston, the resolution being carried after some heated discussion following the adoption of two pacifist resolutions.

The first pacifist motion protested against the vote of the ministers of the American Unitarian Association that aid should not be given to churches whose ministers are not outspoken in loyalty to this country; the second provided that the President shall be petitioned to seek from all the belligerent nations consent to immediate armistice, and to seek a pledge to settle immediately, by arbitration, all existing differences.

Another resolution, indorsing Pope Benedict as the most conspicuous and powerful pacifist the world has ever known, was rejected, after which a final resolution expressing loyalty to President Wilson was adopted; it provided for an expression of "firm faith in the wisdom and high leadership of President Wilson, that after every honorable means had failed, he reluctantly and mournfully led the American people into the war, and from the hour when the Congress declared that a state of war existed, it is our duty and privilege to back up the American cause with everything that we have."

The first two resolutions were introduced by Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, a minister who some months ago resigned his charge as pastor of a Melrose Congregational church in consequence of the opposition of his congregation to his pacifist activities.

KING'S THANKS TO MUNITION WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has received the King's commands to convey to the officials of the Ministry, to the employers and to the munition workers throughout the country, both men and women, His Majesty's high approval of the exertions made during this critical time, and his satisfaction at the remarkable results achieved. The King has learned from the military authorities that practically all the losses and expenditure of munitions during the battle have already been made good without any undue depletion of normal reserves, out of the resources which had been held in readiness, and by the additional effort which has been made. There are now actually more serviceable guns, machine guns, and aeroplanes with the British armies in the field than there were on the eve of the German attack. The other supplies of all kinds are forthcoming in great abundance.

The King has commanded the Minister of Munitions to express his pleasure to the workers and all engaged in this vital task. Traveling constantly about the country with the Queen from one munition center to another, the King has had ample opportunity of witnessing the strenuous efforts which are being made by the men, and certainly not less by the women, to keep the soldiers who are fighting supplied with all they need, and also of admiring the organizing ability displayed in so many ways and on so great a scale. The King is deeply impressed by the fact that much needed holidays should have been cheerfully given up, and additional exertions made, at a time when many severe food restrictions had come into force, and that in spite of large numbers of munition workers having left the workshops for the army during the last six months, the output of every kind should not only have been maintained, but steadily increased. Accordingly the King has directed the Minister to convey His Majesty's thanks to all concerned.

WORK OF BRITISH SUBMARINES TOLD

Records of British Admiralty Contain Stories of Many Remarkable Exploits Couched in "Formal Language"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—British submarine commanders labor under grave difficulties as compared with their German opponents. On the one hand their legitimate prey—German surface war vessels—prefer, generally speaking, the seclusion of harbors, and on the other hand the German submarine commanders, by the simple method of treating international law and ordinary humane instincts as a scrap of paper, have provided themselves with innumerable and relatively easy victories in the sinking of enemy and neutral merchantmen, victories free from the atmosphere of danger which would attend legitimate warfare against the British fleet.

So vigilant and thorough is the watch kept by British submarines, and the surface, submerged, and diving patrol, that few opportunities for begging. Successful attacks have been made at different times on no fewer than 40 enemy warships. The records of the British Admiralty contain stories of some remarkable exploits, all the more moving by reason of the formal language in which they are, as a rule, recorded. From these records the following incidents have been extracted.

While patrolling between the Eastern Ems and Weser River a submarine sighted two lots of destroyers, one of which was being towed by a tug. The destroyers were in position to attack, and then, at a range of 500 yards, two torpedoes were fired, one at the bow and the other at the stern, of one of the destroyers. Having fired the torpedoes the submarine dived to avoid being detected, but a loud explosion told, without doubt, that one torpedo had reached its mark. Eight minutes later the destroyer was seen sinking by the stern, 15 feet of her bows still standing vertically out of the water. The other destroyer was seen steaming at varying speeds and distances around the wreck. As two more destroyers had arrived on the scene and were systematically searching for her it was not considered feasible to continue the attack.

It frequently happens that a submarine does not actually see her victim struck, but she invariably has the satisfaction of hearing the explosion if the torpedo gets home. This was the experience of a submarine which, patrolling one morning off the Ems, sighted an enemy destroyer, and fired both bow tubes at a range of 350 yards. As the submarine dived on firing the result was not seen, but after the lapse of a few seconds there was an exceedingly loud explosion which was distinctly heard 25 miles away. A quick sweep round with the periscope two or three minutes later revealed no sign of the destroyer which had been fired at, but 400 yards astern was another vessel of the kind.

As the destroyer was not actually seen to be hit at first it appeared likely that in reality there was only one enemy vessel, but after the hearings and distances had been carefully worked out this did not seem to have been possible. In view of the violence of the explosion, it is probable that the magazine blew up and that would account for the rapid disappearance of the ship.

Yet another instance of the total disappearance of a ship may be cited. One of our submarines located an enemy submarine ahead of her and giving chase, reduced the range to 400. Two torpedoes were fired and one was seen to hit. When the smoke cleared away there was not a vestige of the hostile vessel to be seen.

The hardships undergone by the submarines during stormy weather are terrible. During the winter months westerly gales were frequently experienced in the Bight, and these gales were invariably accompanied by high steep seas which made it impossible to open the conning tower hatch. Vision was limited to that through the periscope, and was only a cable or two between the seas which continually broke over them. There was no rest at the bottom, even at 22 fathoms as the vessels rolled and bumped dangerously. They were, consequently, compelled to keep under way at a depth clear of the keels of possible ships. When battery power became low the submarines had perforce to come to the surface to recharge. While on the surface it was essential to run the engines in order to keep head to sea, and through the ventilator—which with the engines running must necessarily be kept open—much water was shipped.

Four battleships of the Kaiser class were sighted by a submarine which was patrolling off the Danish coast. Probably there were other vessels in company, but owing to low visibility they were not seen. After getting into position to attack, the submarine broke surface owing to the heavy swell and it was necessary to go full speed to get her under again. Just before the periscope dipped sights were got on to the third ship in the line, and four torpedoes were fired. The range was estimated at 4000 yards. Two loud explosions were heard and the commanding officer of the submarine was of opinion that the third and fourth ships in the line were each hit by a torpedo.

As the submarine was about to rise to observe the results of the shots, a destroyer was heard to pass very close overhead, and after that she was continually harassed by destroyers. Two depth charges exploded in close proximity to her, and a sweep was distinctly heard to drag over her hull. For two hours the destroyers searched diligently for her, but without success. Some failures may be described as more glorious than victories, and the

attempt of a submarine to pass through the Sound into the Baltic is surely one of these. It was known that the German fleet was exercising in the Baltic, and three submarines, X, Y, and Z, were detailed to make the passage of the Sound and attack. It was essential that the three vessels should pass through the Sound the same night, but unfortunately X developed certain defects and was unable to keep up with the other two. The result was that she reached the entrance to the Sound the night after Y and Z had successfully made the passage. Their presence was discovered in the Baltic and the enemy took all possible steps to prevent either their getting out of the Baltic or others getting in.

What X found was four merchant ships in line abreast proceeding through the narrow entrance to the Sound, and from the accurate station they kept it was evident they were sweeping. Beyond them were destroyers. These ships were all showing navigation lights, and accordingly X thought it would be best to do so too, hoping to pass without attracting attention. She had not proceeded far before she was detected by a destroyer, which tried to ram her. Her only course was to dive, and as she sank in water she heard the thrashing of the enemy's propellers above her.

To make the passage with lights burning was clearly out of the question, and nothing daunted, she returned, silently and stealthily creeping on the surface, until she got into the wake of a vessel proceeding through the Sound, trusting to be able to follow her unobserved. For a while it seemed as if the plan would succeed but suddenly the vessel she was following stopped. As luck would have it she was a destroyer, which at once endeavored to ram her. Again she dived. A third and fourth attempt brought no greater success. The enemy thoroughly alarmed, were ever on the alert to ram her.

Another effort would not only have been hopeless, but would have unjustifiably risked the boat and the lives of the crew, so she returned to her base, as her gallant commander expressed it in his report, "prior to making a further attempt."

The enemy, however, is up to many tricks, and his innocent-looking decoy ships have been known to give a submarine a sharp surprise. On one occasion the submarine sighted what appeared to be a merchantman and gave chase showing the signal "Stop engines" and "Send a boat." When the submarine had closed to about a mile the steamer hoisted the German naval ensign and opened fire with six-inch guns, at the same time increasing speed and altering course so as to ram the submarine. At the time the submarine's gun was manned, the signals were still flying and there were altogether about twelve men on her deck, but she just managed to dive in time. Two or three minutes later two loud explosions were heard overhead. Beyond shaking the boat violently they did no damage.

From time to time instances occur of encounters between our submarines and those of the enemy, which prove inconclusive. After many hours of dead reckoning a submarine cannot be very sure of her position, and in one such encounter the British vessel thought for some time that her adversary, which was approximately end-on was her consort out of station. Realizing her mistake she dived at once, but before she could pick up the German in her periscope, the latter had also dived. In the circumstances "staleness" was practically inevitable, and after an hour and a half, during which they simultaneously rose and simultaneously dived again, each maneuvering for a favorable position for attack, the Germans retired out of the area.

MONTREAL WILL HAVE 10,000 ALLOTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Amateur gardeners of Montreal this year will be numbered by the thousands. The Montreal Cultivation Committee has prepared a table showing the applications for lots made last year, and those that have been applied for this year, and the increase is about 500 per cent. In 1917, there were 1773 lots cultivated through the efforts of the committee, in addition to the hundreds that were put under cultivation in Westmount, Outremont, Montreal, West Lachine, St. Lambert, Point aux Trembles, Verdun and other surrounding municipalities. This year within the city limits alone, there have been 6391 applications made, and ground for that number has been allotted by the committee.

It is expected that, altogether, there will be 10,000 lots under cultivation this year on the Island of Montreal, and that they will produce food to the value of \$300,000, estimating the value of the products of each lot at \$30.

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THE TOLEDO FIRELESS COOKER

POLL TAX JAIL LAW IS TO BE ENFORCED

Boston Collector Says He Proposes to Live Up to the Oath of His Office and That Delinquents Will Have to Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Frank S. Deland, collector of taxes for the city of Boston, proposes to inaugurate many new methods in the conduct of the collecting department. He is studying the methods of tax collection in other cities and towns where better collecting records are made, especially in regard to the collection of personal and poll taxes. "I know the law," said the collector, "I know the law. I am under oath to administer and enforce the law. I am going to live up to that oath and men owing the city of Boston poll taxes will have to pay. There is a jail penalty in the law for delinquents. If any men go to jail in Boston because they don't, or will not, pay their poll taxes, it will be their own fault, not mine. The law will send them to jail, not the collector."

The collector said that for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 the poll taxes uncollected amounted to \$890,624. "That is a shame," he said. "When I think of how much the city needs the money and that it has had to borrow \$2,000,000 this year to tide over expenditures until the taxes came in it shows a decidedly weak spot in the conduct of the city government. I am going to get as much of that \$890,624 as I can and the collecting department is going to make a drive for it."

The collector likened his position to a man with a new automobile. He is learning all the intricacies of his big department and he is studying his men. He has to battle with the traditional belief in the department that nothing like a clean sweep can be made in the collection of poll taxes. There are men in that department who have been there for years in important positions who insist that men cannot be made to obey the poll tax laws and yet these same collecting department officials believe it is entirely feasible to enforce other municipal laws.

The collector believes that the poll taxes can be collected. He has held long conferences with Edward T. Kelly, recently appointed a principal assessor, on this subject. Mr. Kelly was chief clerk in the assessing department since 1897. He has expressed his belief that it would be entirely

INDICTMENT FOUND IN UNIFORM CASE

Federal Grand Jury in Boston Reports Bill Against Willard E. Wood, at Head of the United States Boy Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Willard E. Wood of this city, at the head of the United States Boy Scouts, with offices in Tremont Temple, was indicted on Thursday by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of unlawfully wearing a uniform resembling that of army officers. Wood and four other officers of the organization were recently arrested, all being charged with wearing uniforms similar to those worn by army officials; but the cases against his constituents will not be pressed, as they have agreed to wear citizens' clothes.

Wood claims that his authority for wearing the uniform to which objection is made was received from the headquarters of the United States Boy Scouts, 7 Maiden Lane, New York City. The organization was founded in 1909, and Wood has been at the head of the Boston branch for most of that time. At present he heads the local organization with few if any minor officers, his subordinates having either resigned or been discharged, he says.

The United States Boy Scouts, according to a statement on its official literature, stands for the doctrine of universal military training, and was founded for the purpose of providing mental, moral, and physical training for the youth of America by means of military instruction. For some time there has been more or less controversy between its officials and the Boy Scouts of America, authorized by an act of Congress.

National officers of the scouts, as designated upon the official letterhead, are: Brig-Gen. Adolph L. Kline, vice-president; Lieut-Gen. L. A. Amerman, treasurer and executive officer; John L. Williams, secretary; J. Rush Bronson, national field commissioner; Henry Wollman, general counsel.

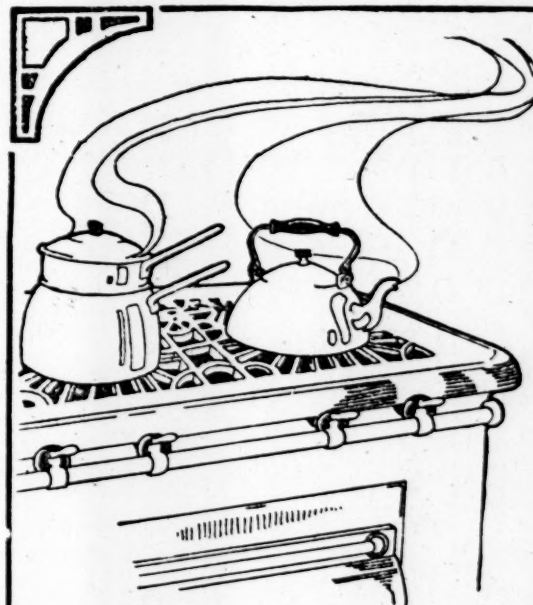
There is a national executive committee composed of L. W. Amerman, Adolph L. Kline, Jacob L. Strahl, H. A. Cla. John L. Williams. The slogan of the organization is "The United States of America first, last, and all the time."

It appeared from Mr. Sweeney's testimony that the management of the Cumberland Light and Power Company and the Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway are practically identical, and their interests are so interwoven that the Attorney-General stated:

"The petitioners say they are under a weight of debt and can borrow no more. It is a question in my mind whether the parent company (Cumberland Light and Power Company) will abandon its child, (the Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville) to the mercy of the public or will aid it in this time of stress."

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Escaping Steam Is Wasted Fuel

THE lines of steam curling up from kettles and saucepans on your kitchen range tell a story of wasted heat which you should heed. That steam, confined, could do a big share of your cooking for you. And you are letting it escape and waste your dollars.

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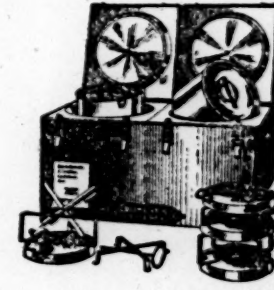
In addition, the confined heat prevents the drying up of foods and the big shrinkage in meats which ordinarily occur. This is another economy worth considering. The auto-

matic steam valve permits the escape of excess steam and enables you to bake and brown, we believe, as in no other fireless cookstove—as quickly as in your range.

Best of all, an Ideal or Domestic Science Fireless Cookstove will give you so many additional free hours away from home, while the meals are being cooked, that it will more than pay for itself in time saved.

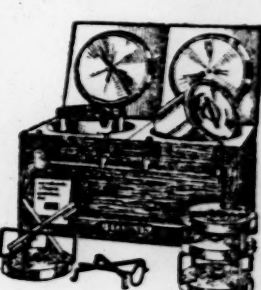
Ask your dealer to show these Fireless Cookstoves or write us for our free booklet, "Delicious Fireless Cooked Dishes," with recipes and photographs in color.

Domestic Science Fireless Cookstove



Steel cabinet, with handsome enamel finish. Cooking compartments of extra strong, durable aluminum are absolutely seamless. The scientific, strata-laid insulation is extra heavy; imprisons heat; resists atmospheric influence. Patented Water Seal Top and Heat Conserving Valve prevent escape of cooking heat. Full equipment of Ideal Aluminum cooking utensils; radiator thermometer.

If your dealer does not handle either the Domestic Science or Ideal Fireless cookstove write us direct, and we will see that you are supplied.



Ideal Fireless Cookstove

Solid oak, cabinet-built case, specially vulcanized. Cooking compartments of extra strong, durable aluminum are absolutely seamless. The scientific, strata-laid insulation is extra heavy; imprisons heat; resists atmospheric influence. Patented Water Seal Top and Heat Conserving Valve prevent escape of cooking heat. Full equipment of Ideal Aluminum cooking utensils; radiator thermometer.

Toledo Cooker Co.
Department 76 Toledo, Ohio

PROPOSED LIBRARY UNION PLANS WORK

Direct Appeal to Boston City Council for Higher Wages Is Foreshadowed by Michael McCarthy, Temporary Chair.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Direct appeal to the City Council for higher wages by employees of the Boston Public Library through their proposed labor union, has been foreshadowed by Michael McCarthy, temporary chairman of that body. Mr. McCarthy informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that cooperation with the library trustees and the librarians was sought in forming the union. There was no wish to antagonize anyone. He said that the trustees had recommended a 15 per cent raise of wages for all library workers, but had been unable to secure the necessary appropriation from the Mayor and City Council. The employees who had voted to organize, therefore, hoped that by going directly to the council as a union, they would assist the trustees in carrying out their wishes, without laying themselves open to the charge of "playing politics."

Only one meeting for organizing purposes has yet been held, according to temporary officers. It was attended by 47 employees in different departments of the library, who had been called together by invitation cards from the local organizer of the American Federation of Labor. The cards were not sent to heads of departments, and a number of other employees. All but three of the 47 employees present are reported to have voted in favor of forming a union affiliated with the federation. Since then no further work in regard to enrolling members in the proposed union has been done. The work will be proceeded with, according to the temporary officers, upon receipt of the charter, application for which has now been filed by the local organizer with the American Federation of Labor in Washington.

The idea of organizing came to the library employees, according to temporary officers, from the establishment of a similar union in the New York libraries last year. The latter, however, from special inquiries made with the authorities in New York, is quite inconceivable and has not been able to establish itself as a factor in adjusting the wages or conditions of work; neither has it succeeded in enrolling more than a very small percentage of the library employees.

Asked what qualifications would be demanded by the proposed union from intending members, Frank H. McCarthy, local organizer, told The Christian Science Monitor that any person working at the Boston Public Library who had not the authority to hire or dismiss, would be eligible, except the printers and binders, who were already organized and so would not enroll. He admitted that there was nothing in this qualification to insure a minimum of efficiency amongst the membership of the union, but explained that the librarian himself was presumably the best judge of the efficiency of the workers, and for the time being the union would abide by his decisions. In the eventuality of future differences of opinion arising between the union and the librarian, such as the removal of a member of the union from the library staff, the matter would be taken up as it arose and the policy of the union shaped to deal with it to the best advantage.

FRENCH COMMISSION ON GODSOL CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the French high commission testifying today in the proceedings brought here to extradite Frank J. Godsol, for trial in France, on charges of taking \$1,500,000 illegally for the purchase of war contracts in the United States for the French Government, explained that if sent to France, Godsol would be tried before a military tribunal and that the crime with which he is charged carried a penalty of five years' imprisonment.

SOUTH DAKOTA MAY DRAFT TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—Educators of South Dakota adopted a resolution for the drafting of teachers. The number of teachers in the State is falling far short of the demand for the coming year, and along with other war activities they expressed a belief that the draft should work with teachers as well as with other activities. They have called upon the heads of the various educational institutions to get into touch with former graduates who at one time engaged in teaching, to ask them to send in their credentials to the State Educational Department, where they can either be renewed where the situation warrants such action, or be placed back on the accredited list of teachers of the State. This action along with the shortage of teachers would no doubt lift the ban which has been placed against the employment of married women in some schools of the State.

KANSAS BOARD ON WOMEN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—That the efficiency of the women workers of Kansas may be increased during the period of the war Miss Linna Bessette, secretary of the Industrial Welfare Commission and chairman of the division of women in industry for the State Council of Defense, has organized a special com-

mission of active workers to see that the bars are not let down in this State. The commission is composed of: Misses Bessette, Laura French of Emporia, Amy Brice, Wichita, Pearl Lehigh, Hutchinson, Mary Hickman, Topeka; Mesdames Margaret Grandie, Pittsburg, C. J. Evans, Topeka.

The work of this committee will be auxiliary to the state industrial welfare commission and the state factory inspector. In Kansas there have been comparatively few women in industry, as compared with other states. While the necessity of increasing the number of women in numerous occupations is seen, the plan of the Kansas women is to accomplish this by actually increasing the number of women and lessening the hours of work and increasing the pay.

HOUSEHOLD WORK IN BOSTON SCHOOLS

Director of Department Says It Has Been Affected by War Conditions More Than Any Other Branch of System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Since the opening of the European war the department of household science and arts of the Boston public schools has been more directly affected by war conditions than has any other of the school work, declared Miss Josephine Morris, director of the department today. This has been so not only in the case of materials but in methods of applying the lessons to immediate needs and in the assistance that is given to different forms of emergency war work.

During the past year, therefore, the department has not adhered as closely as formerly to the regular course of study but each teacher has been permitted to adapt herself to the conditions in her district and to the war conditions in general. They have themselves attended lectures on food conservation and in turn have given the pupils and the mothers of their neighborhoods such instruction as would help home conditions. Mothers' meetings have been held in every school kitchen with practical talks and free discussion on ways to reduce the high cost of living, on the most economical foods, food substitutes and conservation of needed foods.

The work of the cookery department has been closely related to the state and civic committees on food conservation and much information has been furnished to those committees by the department. Girls of the elementary cookery classes are encouraged to keep records of the tasks performed at home. Many of them assume the responsibilities of one parent, and a kind of work in the home. Of 10,000 girls, only a few hundred do not work at home.

In the five high schools where domestic science courses have been established a more advanced type of work on food conservation and war cookery has been attempted. Menus have been worked out and the cost computed for each member of the family. The girls have also worked out a family budget, kept household accounts, taken up all kinds of household management, home sanitation, and have done all the preserving for their own homes.

Work done by the High School of Practical Arts in connection with the present needs has been extensive. Eight pupils were sent daily to a war activities lunch room, four pupils to the Food Facts Bureau, and two to a Liberty bond shop. Cookery for the school lunch counter has been modified to meet war conditions, and the domestic science course has been modified to provide a business training in connection with the homemaking course.

With the development of the intermediate school, it is hoped that sewing, which is now confined to grades four and six, may be carried on through grades seven and eight. Four of the high schools are offering a course in sewing for the pupils, including the use of machines, knowledge of textiles, drafting and cutting, and the making of all kinds of undergarments and dresses in correlation with the art department. Miss Morris believes that opportunities to take this work should be given to the girls in every high school.

The so-called prevocational work for girls has been carried on in 15 districts during the last year. In seven of these there are suites of rooms, or school homes, where all kinds of home duties may be taught practically and thoroughly, such as cleaning of windows, spring and fall house cleaning, laundry work, so that they may have experience in cooking in large quantities. Hundreds of jars of preserves and other foods were put up for home use and for sale.

The product of these 15 prevocational centers has been enormous. Last March there was a general sale of the finished product held in a central school. This was in addition to sales twice a year in the different centers. The sewing classes in both high and elementary schools have made thousands of undergarments for the refugee women and children, as well as knitting hundreds of sweaters, stockings, scarfs, wristers, face cloths, helmets, etc.

AUTOCRACY INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—What is believed here to be the first action of the kind taken by a local Socialist organization, was the adoption of the following resolution by the Cincinnati Socialist Party: "Be it resolved that a democratic and socialized world is impossible until the present government of the German Empire is utterly crushed." A copy of the resolution was to be forwarded to the national executive committee of the American Socialist Party.

TRANSFER AT CAMP DEVENS CONTINUES

More Than 2000 Men in Training in Depot Brigade Scarcely Three Weeks Increase Ranks of the Seventy-Sixth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The transfer of men from the depot brigade into the ranks of the seventy-sixth division is being continued in order to recruit the organization to full war strength. On Thursday more than 2000 men who had been in training scarcely three weeks were sent into the division, the majority being assigned to the three hundred and first regiment, usually designated as "Boston's Own." Many of these men were from Boston and vicinity, and the remainder came from other parts of New England. Other regiments which received men in the transfer were the three hundred and second infantry, the three hundred and fourth infantry, the three hundred and first machine-gun battalion, and the three hundred and first field signal battalion. Fifty-five officers and men from this cantonment have also been sent to Camp Jackson at Columbia, S. C., all with but one or two exceptions being from the artillery regiments.

A three-mile sector in the towns of Harvard and Bolton was taken over on Thursday by the division for the working out of army problems.

Lines of trenches were established, and reserves, artillery and supplies were stationed, while communication with all units was maintained by means of wireless outfit, telegraph and telephone, wag-wagging, and all the other resources at the command of the division. Each unit took its place as if in actual warfare, and the different organizations were lined up in battle formation, scattered over a front for a distance of about three and a half miles.

The problem was the biggest undertaking staged so far by the division, and foreign military attaches cooperated with field and staff officers, the main object being to illustrate the means of communication between the various divisions of the army.

In the afternoon a strategic retreat was commenced, the forces giving way to the "enemy." An artillery attack was begun, a counter-attack recovering the territory which had previously been lost, the maneuvers continuing until 5:30 o'clock, when mess was announced.

The work of the day was supervised by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment; George M. Peck, division adjutant, and Col. Paul Azan of the French Military Mission.

Italian Day will be observed here by the holding of the Italian colors and the playing of the Italian national air at retreat tonight.

James P. Tierney of Boston, Mass., has been made regimental sergeant-major in the three hundred first artillery regiment.

Another promotion has come to First Lieut. Parton Swift, who has been raised to the rank of major and made adjutant of the artillery brigade.

Visits Are Planned

Brig.-Gen. Ruckman to Go Over the Coast Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Within a few days Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will visit the coast defense and about Boston in connection with his new duties. He is anticipating the inspection, inasmuch as he is an acknowledged authority on coast artillery work and needs.

Brigadier-General Ruckman will also pay official visits to Governor McCall, Mayor Peters, Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood and other officials, and he has been informed that Capt. William R. Rush, commanding the Charlestown Navy Yard, is shortly to visit him.

Capt. Foster Veltenhooper of the signal corps is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., today on an official inspection trip.

Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Leo Spillane of the war risk insurance department has been invited by Judge Charles M. Bruce of the Malden, Mass., municipal court, to address drafted men of Divisions 1 and 2 of that city in the Malden court house on Sunday at noon.

Battalion Sergeant-Major Spillane will speak to the men who are leaving for Camp Devens on the following day on the benefits of war risk insurance, allotments, allowances, and compensations, and will instruct them how to properly make out blanks so that their dependents will not be kept in waiting for money due them. He has given several talks in various places, and has already spoken in Malden a number of times.

Lieut. Richard Harte, formerly an aide to Brigadier-General Johnston, U. S. A., is enjoying a ten-days' furlough, and later he expects to be assigned to duty at Ft. Warren in Boston Harbor.

Airplane Work Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut. Godfrey L. Cabot, N. R. F. C., president of the Aero Club of New England, addressed the members of the New England Street Railway Club in the Hotel Brunswick on Thursday evening, describing the airplane work, which is an important feature of the present war.

He stated that already there are about 5000 trained flyers in action, and said that the Canadian and English airmen are superior to the Germans as air fighters. He also expressed the belief that the mission of the United States in ending the war should be to turn out a great

number of airplanes to travel in squadrons carrying considerable bodies of troops within the enemy's lines to destroy railroads, munition works and supply bases.

Major Boyer in Charge

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Maj. Gay Boyer, who has been in charge of the British and Canadian mission to New Hampshire and Vermont, with headquarters in this city, since last December, has been placed in charge of the State of Maine, with Portland designated as headquarters. The recruiting district will comprise, besides Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

WOMEN WORKERS TO RELEASE MEN

Farm Labor Demand in United States Prompts National Defense Council to Ask Manufacturers to Employ Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—An important feature of the United States Government's undertaking to provide labor for the farms, is the movement, fostered by the Council of National Defense through its Department of Women in Industry to induce manufacturers to employ women in their factories as a temporary measure, in order that skilled male workers may be released for farm duty. Heretofore the council, it is said, has been inclined to discourage the introduction of women in large numbers in certain kinds of work so long as there did not exist an actual necessity because of a shortage of men.

The present state of affairs on the farms in certain parts of the country, it is said, is not due to a lack of manpower, but to the fact that many farm workers have been attracted away from the farms by the much higher wages paid in certain industries. To meet this condition, the employment of women on the farms has been advocated widely, and is favored, under certain conditions, by the authorities. The Department of Women in Industry, however, whose function specifically is to protect women employed under the new conditions brought about by the war, holds that there is a good deal of work on a farm that is too heavy for women, and should rightly be performed by men.

It is held, therefore, that the proper arrangement should be to release from the factories as many men as possible—especially those who are classified as skilled farm labor—and put in their places, so far as possible, women workers. This would apply to positions where the work is not considered too heavy for women to perform, and a distinct understanding would be had that it was entirely temporary, and that the women would step aside when the men returned from the farms. On the subject of the wages of the women, the department holds that where the work and output are the same, the pay should be the same.

The plan already has been tried out in various places. In some, it is said, the employers have been patriotic enough, in the case of men who responded to the appeal to return to the farms, and left their places in the factories, to pay them the difference between what they got on the farms and what they would have received if they had remained in the factories.

In furtherance of this proposition of the substitution of women labor, a trip has been made to Worcester, Pittsfield, and Springfield, Mass., by Edward McSweeney, in behalf of the United States Public Service Reserve. Mrs. William E. McNamara, field secretary of the Committee on War Efficiency of Massachusetts, and Mrs. William A. Troy, chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry in Massachusetts.

Mr. McSweeney urged that employers release such men as have been described, and that an appeal should be made to the men to work the farms; Mrs. Troy urged that the men be replaced temporarily by women; and Mrs. McNamara spoke of the importance of having proper factory conditions for the women workers, and of care in selecting such women.

COMFORTS SOUGHT FOR BELGIAN TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That a great misapprehension exists in the thoughts of the American public with regard to the Belgian Army was recently declared by Senator Henri la Fontaine of Belgium, president of the executive committee in charge of raising funds in America to supply comforts to Belgian soldiers, who are forced to subsist on their official compensation of 10 cents a day. It is relieved by part of the American public, Senator la Fontaine said, that the entire Belgian population within the German lines, which is contrary to actual conditions.

"It is to keep up the morale of these Belgian soldiers that we are endeavoring to raise in America a fund of \$100,000 a year, as long as the war lasts," he said, "to supply those small comforts for the Belgian soldiers that are now being supplied to the soldiers of other nations through the various funds that have been supplied for that purpose."

IRISH "SELF-DETERMINATION"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resolutions

asking the aid of President Wilson and Congress in obtaining for Ireland a "self-determination," adopted at an Irish meeting in New York a week ago, were taken to the White House today by a committee of 12 Irishmen. The delegation made an appointment to see the President next week to discuss the resolutions.

"WORK OR FIGHT" ORDER WELCOMED

Proclamation of Provost Marshal-General Looked Upon in Massachusetts as a Solution of Many Labor Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In this State, which is one of the biggest manufacturing states in the Union, the "work or fight" order of the Provost Marshal-General is welcomed by those who have had occasion to observe conditions in certain essential occupations, because it seems to offer a remedy—partial, if not complete—for a situation that appeared to require decisive measures.

According to those who are qualified to speak on the subject, there is not now, and never has been, the slightest shortage of man-power, and yet in some of the most important activities, notably farming, and, in fact, various other industries where the cost-plus system was not in use, it has been difficult to obtain men for employment. Many of these occupations are such that they almost demand men within the draft age, being beyond the strength of women, boys or most men above the draft limit.

The causes of this condition were that many of the men who ordinarily might be expected to do the kind of work needed, had been attracted away by the exceptionally high wages that were being paid by firms engaged on cost-plus contracts—that is, contracts where the government paid all the cost, whatever it might be, with a stated profit for the firm added to the sum, and which permitted the employers to pay practically any price for labor; that thousands of other men potentially able to supply the needs of the State were employed in such capacities as bartenders, waiters, butlers, ushers, soda fountain clerks, bootblacks, and other non-essential occupations—many of which could be filled by women; and that thousands of others, for one reason or another, preferred not to work.

No estimate is available of the number of men of draft age engaged in the occupations described by the Provost Marshal-General as not contributing to the general good, either in Massachusetts or the entire United States; but it is obvious that in this State, which has the distinction of having more cities than any other State, the number will be far up in the thousands. In other words, under the application of the Provost Marshal-General's order, there presently will be added to the men actually employed in the so-called useful occupations a good many thousands of men, sufficient, perhaps, to relieve entirely the situation which now exists.

The effect on production, if such a state is brought about, will be immeasurable. Not only will it be possible to work the farms to full capacity, and thus produce food enough to relieve the Allies of concern on that score, but it will remove one of the most troublesome obstacles in the way of the plentiful manufacture of all sorts of articles of importance in the war, from machine tools to freight steamers. At this moment, according to a statement ascribed to one of the highest officials of the yards, about 5000 men are needed at Squantum, and 3000 at Fore River, two of the biggest shipbuilding yards in the country.

As for the attitude of organized labor on the proposition, the views obtained from local leaders indicate a difference of opinion. Some say it does not appear to them as necessary, while others warmly approve it, characterizing it as just the thing that is needed to win the war.

Then there are many, in organized labor and out of it, who see in the application of the order a tremendous good in another way—in that it will help bring to a large proportion of the population the realization that there is a war and that the nation is in it in earnest; thus contributing to the welding of all into a single great agency to win the war.

ANTI-LOAFER BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Lower Branch Favorably Acts on Measure to Help Increase Man-Power of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—By a large majority, the Massachusetts House of Representatives advanced the "Anti-Loafer" Bill to a third reading on Thursday. Attempts of certain members to laugh the bill into defeat were checked by members who realized that the need for man-power to enable the United States to do the utmost to win the war made the measure meritorious.

Representative Wall of Worcester gave notice of his intention of offering amendments today to raise the age limit of men required to work under the bill from 20 to 25 years, and the number of hours they will be required to work from 35 to 50. He offered the amendments on Thursday, but withdrew them temporarily after members had indicated that they were designed to defeat the bill.

Before taking up the "Anti-Loafer" Bill, the House adopted an order to hold double sessions through next Wednesday, when it is hoped the Legislature will prorogue. The Senate took similar action.

A bill to reorganize the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind took a third reading after Mr. Underhill of Somerville had withdrawn a motion to refer it to the next General Court. The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably the bill to reorganize the State Department of Agriculture. The Committee on Banks and Banking, Messrs. Furness of Everett, Young

of Spencer and Nichols of Fitchburg dissenting, reported a bill to authorize trust companies to invest 50 per cent of their capital and surplus but not more than \$250,000 in real estate for the transaction of their business.

The Ways and Means Committee reported the Bay State Street Railway Bill, and Representative Worrall said it ought to pass with amendments. One would require the postponement for one year after the war of any work required by any order or decree, unless in the opinion of the Attorney-General public necessity demands completion. Another provides that the act shall be null and void unless the new company shall acquire the property of the company now in receiver's hands within one year of the passage of the act.

ABSENTEE VOTING BILL IS ADVANCED

Both Branches of Massachusetts Legislature Speed Up Work in Hope of Prorogue of Session Next Wednesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature speeded up legislative business today, in an effort to prorogue the session next Wednesday night, if possible. A feature of the morning session in the Senate was the third reading given to the Absentee Voting Bill, for soldiers and sailors.

This action followed the overturning of the report of the Ways and Means Committee which recommended that the bill be referred to the next general court. The Senate adopted amendments offered by Senator Hornell of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Election Laws, which drafted the bill. One provided that nominations for offices for which all citizens of the State are qualified to vote must be made by the sixth Thursday preceding election day. Another provided that in Boston nominations must be made 21 days, instead of 25 days, before municipal election day.

The Senate also passed to be engrossed a bill authorizing cities and towns to provide their citizens with homesteads, with amendments that debts incurred under the act must be paid within five years and that the bill shall be permissive instead of mandatory. On the amendment making the bill permissive, there was a rising vote of 10 to 9 against, but a rollcall resulted, 19 to 13 in favor. Under suspension of the rules the bill for the appointment of a commission of three to study the problem of development of low lands for industrial and agricultural purposes was passed to be engrossed.

Senator Cavanagh offered an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee on Judiciary for additional methods of guaranteeing compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act which was put in the orders of the day for tomorrow. Mr. Cavanagh plans to make it necessary for employers to deposit securities instead of filing bonds and to compel them to make payment to injured employees unless otherwise directed by the Industrial Accident Board instead of not being obliged to pay until directed to do so by the Industrial Accident Board.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means that the petition of Henry B. Endicott for a sursate on automobiles and operators be refused was accepted.

The bill for the removal of electric car tracks on Saratoga Street in East Boston was passed to third reading with the understanding that it will be fought by the chairman of the Committee on Street Railways, Senator MacPherson of Framingham, at the next reading.

A bill increasing the salaries of medical examiners and their assistants in Suffolk County, was passed to be engrossed, as were bills to authorize Exempted from taxation for re-fueling abatements of taxes in 1917, and defining conditions under which removals, suspensions and reductions of persons in the classified civil service must be made. An amendment was made by the Committee on Bills in Third Reading to the Civil Service Bill, requiring specific reasons in writing within 24 hours after removal, suspension or demotion.

RESIGNATION TENDERED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Joseph W. Folk, who resigned as general counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission to become counsel for the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, today tendered his resignation in order to conduct a campaign for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

VOLUNTEER WOMEN CALLED FOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The women's police reserve began today to list volunteers under the call for 100,000 women to aid in the work of obtaining a pledge from every loyal man and woman in the city to help in fighting Germany to the finish and to stand by the President and the government.

RED CROSS EFFORTS RENEWED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With every state in the southwestern division of the American Red Cross "over the top," and total subscriptions reported as \$9,030,510, renewed efforts are being extended. Chairman John L. Johnson said today, to make this division retain its lead.

COUNT MINOTTO ORDERED HELD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Internment of Count James Minotto began this afternoon at Fort Sheridan. Judge Baker, in the Federal Court of Appeals, declined to continue the \$50,000 bond on which the count has been at liberty, and ordered him held until the court hears the case, June 12.

I. W. W. HOSTILITY TO WAR MEASURES

Evidence of Opposition to Recruiting and Draft Procedure by Inciting Strikes Brought Out at the Chicago Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fresh evidence of the I. W. W. hostility to America in arms developed Thursday at the Industrial Workers of the World trial here in correspondence of I. W. W. read by the government to the jury and on the witness stand. Through the I. W. W. letters ran the familiar strain of sabotage, sabo, sabcat, Kitty, wooden shoes, the I. W. W. call it intimately in their letters one to another, exhorting and encouraging, very apparently, to destruction on the job. The anti-war demonstration of the I. W. W. at Butte, Mont., around draft registration day—June 5 last—was reviewed. Frank Little was there about that time. The government put on the stand on Thursday three newspaper men of Butte who had reported incidents of those days. One of them, Harold L. Cray, appeared in the garb of a sergeant major. He went into the army at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., and is now at the officers' training camp at Jacksonville, Fla. A jury told of reporting a speech by Little, a member of the I. W. W., general executive board at Butte, in which he declared that with 40,000 agricultural workers ready to go on strike and 50,000 miners the I. W. W. would keep the troops so busy that they wouldn't be able to get to France.

The night of registration day the I. W. W. staged a parade in Butte with a man at the head of the line carrying a banner "Down with war." The police broke it up. Then came the Little lynching. Under orders of the Mayor the I. W. W. procession, bearing his body, carried an American flag to the city limits. Thereupon it disappeared and emblems of the I. W. W. came out. Evidence was introduced by the government that at least nine I. W. W. members have been expelled for joining the United States Army or military service of the Allies.

I. W. W. Headquarters Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Headquarters of the I. W. W. in San Francisco, which is a center of I. W. W. activity on the Pacific Coast, and which has been raided by the police frequently, for several months, was closed by the police on Wednesday. Records and literature of the organization, a shotgun and several baseball bats were taken away. Albert L. Fox, secretary of the organization, was arrested and released on bail.

Eastman's Doctrines

Read Into I. W. W. Trial Records—The Agitator Apprehended

CHICAGO, Ill.—The doctrines of Phineas Eastman, who created a reign of terror in the Kansas grainfields in his alleged attempt to slow down America's war plans, was read into the records today at the trial of the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World.

It was Eastman who, according to the Government, aroused by the organization's delay in threatening the American public with "war against war," called a meeting in Augusta, Kan., soon after the final break with Germany, and he urged authorities of resolutions denouncing the government and notifying members to fight conscription.

Playing officials high in the organization for failure publicly to threaten the public with results if America attempted to send an army to Europe, Eastman said the resolution should "put a stop to speculation" as to the I. W. W.'s stand on conscription.

Eastman's correspondence, introduced by Frank K. Nebeker, chief prosecutor, contained reports to Haywood on his battles with authorities in Kansas and on his attempts to bring the I. W. W. into power sufficiently to defy local and state officials. Eastman has been apprehended.

Writing from the southern lumber districts, where he had tried to organize the workers for strikes, Eastman advised another officer that he was advocating the tactics of "the real Mexicans."

"Hold your job in one hand and your Winchester in the other until you have fed yourself and starved our masters into submission." Correspondence told of successful efforts by Eastman to organize the Merryville (Kan.) district, and of plans for destruction of property and for terrorizing members of labor unions.

PARK ON THE RIO GRANDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—An agreement has been reached between the city and county commissioners whereby each will appropriate \$3500 for the construction of a boulevard and dyke, river bank protection works, foot paths, benches and other improvements on the banks of the Rio Grande between Old Albuquerque and Bernalillo. This action assures a Rio Grande park at an early date. It will be a mile and a half long, embracing 40 acres.

POTTERS' PAY ADVANCED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A 25 per cent increase in wages, instead of the 10 per cent which went into effect last August, was granted the Sanitary Ware Potters at the conclusion of a conference with the manufacturers here last night. Readjustment of prices on certain goods was also agreed to by

COUNT MINOTTO IS FACING INTERNMENT

Son-in-Law of Chicago Packer
Loses in Attempt to Gain His
Freedom—Nobleman's Attor-
neys Given Time for Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Internment for the war as an enemy alien faces Count James Minotto, for he has lost his court fight to get Federal Judge G. A. Carpenter to issue a writ of habeas corpus giving him freedom. The count was accompanied in court on Thursday by the countess, daughter of Louis F. Swift, the Chicago packer, and Mr. Swift.

The judge will not enter a formal order denying the plea for habeas corpus until 11 o'clock Friday morning, giving the nobleman's attorneys until then to perfect their appeal, which will be filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Accusations of the government as to Count Minotto's alleged association with German agents in this country and South America did not figure in Thursday's hearing. Judge Carpenter announced his intention to refuse the writ after hearing the lawyers for the defense for four hours. He did not hear the government lawyers at all.

In reviewing the case Judge Carpenter said: "The count was born in Germany. His mother was born in Germany. His father was born in Austria. The residence of the family was in Germany until a very short time before he came to this country, or at any rate, left Germany for England. So far as the record shows, there is no family property in Italy. They never lived there; at least the record does not show they lived there any particular length of time."

"It seems to me the court is not stretching the construction of this statute when I say this is just the kind of a case that Congress intended to reach when it used the word 'native.' All the sympathies of one who is born in Germany and who has lived there 22 or 23 years may be said to be with Germany."

After hearing the ruling, the Count, smiling, told reporters, "All I can say is—whatever the outcome—I still will be loyal to this country."

Mrs. Stokes Found Guilty

Jury Decides Against Her on All Counts in Indictment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, New York Socialist, wife of J. G. Phelps Stokes, was found guilty on Thursday night on all three counts of the indictment in the Federal Court charging violations of the Espionage Law in making seditious utterances tending to obstruct the selective draft. Judge A. S. van Valkenburgh deferred sentence, pending the hearing of a motion for a new trial on June 1. The penalty ranges from one day in jail to 30 years in the penitentiary. The jury was out four hours.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes was on her way to her home in New York today, being at liberty on bond pending decision on a motion for a new trial, which was set for June 1 by the Federal Court.

MR. MCADOO INCREASES RAILWAY WAGE SCALE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orders raising the wages of 2,000,000 railway employees and giving them back pay from Jan. 1 at the new rates have been prepared by the Director-General and sent to the printer to be issued within a few days.

Mr. McAdoo based his decisions largely on recommendations of the Railroad Wage Commission, which proposed increases aggregating about \$300,000,000, but it is understood he made many modifications which will result in even higher increases for some classes. At railroad administration headquarters it was intimated that the total pay increase would amount to more than \$300,000,000. In working out the new schedules, Mr. McAdoo and his advisers paid special attention to complaints of thousands of railroad men given raises in the last two years, that, on the Wage Commission's basis, they would get not a cent of increase this year. Clerks and office employees, most of whom are unorganized, probably will be given substantial increases. Liberal treatment also is expected for track employees and other low-paid laborers.

PRESERVING WITH HONEY ADVOCATED

BOSTON, Mass.—Preserving with honey instead of sugar is the subject of a public lecture-exposition to be given at the cottage of the National Civic Federation, Boston Common, on Saturday, at 3 p. m. by Mrs. Mary E. Hutchinson of Wakefield. This meeting has been arranged through the cooperation of the National Civic Federation and the Boston Women's Committee on Food Conservation.

Mrs. Hutchinson is a practical user of honey in preserves and in many other ways, and has been engaged to lecture in various cities of the State by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Massachusetts Agricultural College cooperating. Her recommendations are promised to be of plain, everyday, practical importance.

Sugar is not plentiful these days,

nor is it expected to be. A most discriminating and restricted use of it is warranted, the food specialists declare, yet people are urged to preserve their fruits, using some of the several substitutes for sugar or part sugar. One of the most important of these is honey. Jellies, marmalades, pickles (honey vinegar) and all summer preserves may be made in part or entirely with honey. The use of sugar probably will be restricted in the making of sweet pickles; honey may be substituted in these.

While Mrs. Hutchinson will not lecture on the uses of honey in general cooking, she will tell some of the many ways in which honey may be advantageously used.

Mrs. Hutchinson is especially commended by Prof. Burton N. Gates, collaborator, agricultural investigations, associate professor of Beekeeping at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

FUEL CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE URGED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fuel conservation is immeasurably important in connection with war activities, delegates to the tenth annual convention, which will close tomorrow, were told. This convention marks the beginning of a vigorous campaign for the saving of fuel by all the railroads and also to promote the production of more coal at the mines.

Among the speakers today was John P. White, labor adviser of the National Fuel Administration, and former president of the United Mine Workers of America whose subject was "What the Coal Man Can Do to Help the Government."

Declaring the miners everywhere had responded to their country's call with great unanimity, Mr. White added that at no time in the history of the mining industry had there been such peace and tranquility as now prevailed, a situation which he said was due to the fact that both operator and miner were realizing the duty they owed to the government in this crisis.

"If any adequate car supply can be regularly maintained in the principal coal producing districts of the country by the railroads," Mr. White declared, "there will be no need for alarm about shortage of fuel."

GOVERNMENT AGENT SENT TO STEEL WORKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The importance of the work being done by the Bethlehem Steel Company for the government has become so great that the War Department has decided to keep a general officer at Bethlehem as special representative. Brigadier-General Tracy C. Dickson, of the ordnance department, was assigned to this duty today.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRICE TO BE LOWER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reduction of the government fixed price of bituminous coal will be ordered by the Fuel Administration soon as a result of an agreement, by which the railroads will pay the standard price, reached yesterday by Fuel Administrators Garfield and Director General McAdoo.

LICENSES FOR ENTERTAINMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Licenses for entertainment for the benefit of American soldiers will be granted only when it is shown that such entertainments are for the sole benefit of the soldiers and not for any other purposes, the license board has ruled. As a result of a conference between the mercantile bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and the license board this decision was reached. Officials of the Chamber of Commerce are securing data on the bill relative to state supervision of all funds solicited for charitable and patriotic purposes during the war.

RECESS COMMITTEES FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Joint Committee on Recession of the Massachusetts legislature has voted to recommend the appointment of three committees to sit during the recess of the general court, to consider matters relating to education, taxation and the water resources of the Commonwealth. The order for a committee on taxation was reported this morning, and adopted by both branches.

CONSERVATORY CONCERT

BOSTON, Mass.—A concert by advanced students and the New England Conservatory Choral Club, conducted by Charles Bennett, with Hester Deasey as accompanist, was given in Jordan Hall on Thursday afternoon. On the program was Horatio Parker's Twenty-Third Psalm, for women's chorus, violin, harp and organ. The violin, harp and organ parts were taken by Paul T. White, Laura Newell White and Homer Humphrey.

CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Addison P. Beardsley of Roxbury has announced his candidacy for a seat in the Massachusetts House of Representatives at the next state election. Mr. Beardsley served in the House in 1915, 1916 and 1917. He served on the committees on public institutions and metropolitan affairs, and was clerk of the latter committee in 1917.

KNITTING RECORD CLAIMED

DETROIT, Mich.—The world's knitting record is claimed by Mrs. Fred Springer, who yesterday won the knitting contest conducted here by the Red Cross in which more than 700 women took part. In two hours she completed 21 inches of a man's sock, the leg, heel and three-quarters of the foot.

ITALY-AMERICA DAY WIDELY OBSERVED

High Officials Are Patrons and the People Are Flower Decked—Italian Societies Celebrate in Festa and Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today is Italy-America day, and throughout the United States the mutual friendship existing between Italy and America is being commemorated, while thousands of friends and kindred in this country are conveying through letters their love and sympathy, the cordial sympathy and appreciation of America for Italy's part in the war. President Wilson is the first patron of the celebration and the Italian Ambassador has called on all Italians in America to observe it. Throughout this city flowers are being distributed free and being worn in honor of Italy. Italian societies will have a festa and mass meeting in Washington Square tonight, when there will also be a concert and mass meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Message From President

Mr. Lansing and Count di Celleri Speak in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war was celebrated in Washington last night at a mass meeting under the patronage of President Wilson. Secretary Lansing and Count di Celleri, the Italian Ambassador, were speakers. Many high government officials, foreign diplomats and members of Congress attended.

A message from President Wilson extending fraternal greetings to the Italian people and bidding them God-speed was read by Secretary Lansing. It has been cabled to Ambassador Page at Rome, and will be read throughout Italy today at celebrations commemorating the day three years ago when Italy again unfurled her battle flag against the Huns. The message said:

"I am sure I am speaking for the people of the United States in sending to the Italian people warm fraternal greetings upon this the anniversary of the entrance of Italy into this great war in which there is being fought out once for all the irrepressible conflict between free self-government and the dictation of force. The people of the United States have looked with profound interest and sympathy upon the efforts and sacrifices of the Italian people, are deeply and sincerely interested in the present and future security of Italy, and are glad to find themselves associated with a people to whom they are bound by so many personal and intimate ties in a struggle whose object is liberation, freedom, the rights of men and nations to live their own lives and determine their own fortunes, the rights of the weak, as well as the strong and the maintenance of justice by the irresistible force of free nations leagued together in the defense of mankind. With ever-increasing resolution and force we shall continue to stand together in this sacred common cause. America salutes the gallant Kingdom of Italy and bids her Godspeed."

Observance of Italy's day was requested by President Wilson in a message to the nation last Sunday, and at his direction Italian flags were raised yesterday on all government buildings in the United States. State governors also have ordered the flying of the red, white and green emblem today on state buildings. Secretary Lansing, in addressing the mass meeting after reading the President's message, said: "Three years ago Italy made her great decision. On that day, which will ever be memorable in history, she wrote across her battleflags the word 'Liberty,' and unfurled them to the world. My friends of America and Italy, we will win this war. It may be on the wasted fields of the snow-crowned peaks of the Alps; or it may be on German lands beyond the Rhine. Somewhere and somehow and sometime we will win. It cannot be otherwise, for we fight for justice, for liberty and for humanity."

In replying to the President's message and to Secretary Lansing, Count di Celleri said he was deeply touched by the fact that the celebration of Italy's day was held under the high patronage of the President of the United States in the capital of the nation whose friendship Italy cherished and whose moral and material support "in these fateful years we look upon as sure evidence of the victory which awaits us."

Chicago Homage
City Council Votes to Attend Italy Meeting in a Body
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The mass meeting in honor of Italy's entrance into the war will be attended by Chicago's city council and Mayor W. H. Thompson in a body, and all citizens were urged to add respectful homage to the cobelligerent nation in resolutions voted by the city council at a specially called meeting on Thursday. The council recommended that no display of allied flags be made unless the flags of Italy, England, France and the United States be displayed together.

Italian Flag Flying

Boston Joins in Celebration of Country's War Entrance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In observance of Italy Day, marking the third anniversary of that country's entrance into the world war, Italian flags are flying

generally on private buildings through the city, although a law of the Commonwealth prohibits the display of a foreign flag on any public building except upon the occasion of a visit of a representative of that nation.

Governor McCall, in his statement regarding the observance of the day, said: "We can all, whether of Italian extraction or not, devote a part of the day to observances as we think best show appreciation, not only of what Italy has done in the present war, but what we have obtained from Italy through the years of our civilization. The soldiers of Italy have borne themselves heroically during the last three years. We owe them much, and we should be ungrateful in showing our appreciation."

Various Italian organizations held exercises in keeping with the day, the Italian Society of the Vespi Siciliani, under the direction of John Oddo, visiting the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, also the monuments to Lincoln and Washington, where short services were held. Addresses at all three places were made by the Rev. Henry Sartorio, curate of the Old North Church, and by Lieutenant Orlandi of the Italian army.

Two telegrams were sent today, by the society, one to President Wilson, thanking him for proclaiming May 24 Italy Day, and the other to the Italian Ambassador at Washington, D. C., wishing Italy Godspeed in the war.

Mayor Peters will preside at exercises which will be held in Faneuil Hall at 7:45 o'clock tonight. Addresses will be made by Prof. Charles W. Grandgen and Dr. Rocco Brindisi, and there will be singing and music by a band. The Mayor is chairman of the committee arranging the affair, and Vincent Brogna, secretary.

There also will be a patriotic war rally in Bates Hall, 316 Huntington Avenue this evening, with special features in charge of the United States Navy and the British-Canadian Mission. Motion pictures will portray details of navy life, and music will be by a navy orchestra. Yeowomen will act as ushers, and a feature of the affair will be an address by Frank Leveroni on "Legal Aspects of the Entrance of Italy into the War."

This afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock there is a concert of Italian airs at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common.

Notable among the flag displays in the city was the array at the Naval Service Club on Beacon Hill, an exhibit of flags of the allied nations having been loaned by Capt. W. T. Cluverius, U. S. N., by permission of Capt. W. R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard. The arrangement of banners was the work of Lieut. W. M. Gorham, U. S. N. R. F.

White House Honors Italy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian flag was flown from the White House and government buildings today in honor of the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war.

MAYOR OPPOSES THE RAILWAY PAVING BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters announced today that he will oppose with all the power of the administration, House Bill 1575, which virtually relegates the street railway companies of paving between the tracks and rails of their lines in Boston. If the paving between the rails were to become bad, the city would have to pay for the expense of repaving, according to the bill.

The Mayor said, referring to the fact that the bill was reported favorably by the Railways Committee of the Legislature: "Those boys must have been asleep up there." The bill is now with the Ways and Means Committee, where the Mayor will make his fight. He is now writing a personal letter to every member of the Legislature urging them to defeat the bill, which, he says, would allow the Boston Elevated to dominate the streets of Boston.

The Mayor said he would not be surprised, if the bill went through, that the city would have to lay the base for the railways on which to build their tracks as well as to pay the extra cost of paving the streets from curb to curb.

The bill was reported by the Railways Committee of the Legislature, of which John M. Gibbs is chairman, on May 21. The only dissenting vote was from John L. Donovan.

JOSEPH LEE PRAISES ARMY CONDITIONS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Joseph Lee of Boston, presiding here yesterday over a conference of district superintendents of the War Camp Community Service, declared that never in the history of nations have men in their country's service been surrounded with such favorable and clean conditions as those which surround American soldiers. "America's army is setting an example for the world," he added.

It was announced at the conference that \$10,000,000 had been fixed as the budget for the work during the coming year, and the meeting here is for the purpose of mapping out plans for the drive to raise the fund.

MEN INSURED ON MERCHANT VESSELS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 69,000 masters, officers and seamen manning American merchant vessels in transatlantic service, have been insured by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department. It is announced by Secretary McAdoo. This insurance aggregates more than \$115,000,000 and the total claims paid since last June, when the seamen's section was established, are in excess of \$180,000.

LOYALTY PLEDGED BY SUFFRAGISTS

Massachusetts Organization in Annual Convention Passes Patriotic Resolution of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Definition of the association's stand on patriotism occupied the larger part of the opening session of the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in the rooms of the New England Women's Club, 585 Boylston Street, this morning. The meeting was held behind closed doors and great unwillingness was expressed in giving out information but the discussion seems to have arisen over the introduction of a resolution by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president, renewing the association's pledge of "unswerving loyalty to their country," "their best efforts to defend it against enemies both foreign and domestic" and to stand solidly behind the Administration in the present struggle. It gave support also to the workmen and workwomen engaged in providing the materials of war. A second resolution, which it is understood was more militant than the first, was introduced.

The discussion was animated, and prolonged but ended with the passage of the Blackwell resolution. The two nominees for first vice-president, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald were given opportunity to defend themselves against the charge of disloyalty brought against them yesterday by members of the association and did so at some length. The official ballot was presented and then followed nominations from the floor.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, member of the executive committee, a signer of the protest against Mrs. Pinkham and Mrs. Fitzgerald, nominated Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird for first vice-president and Mrs. A. A. Lawson for second vice-president, as suitable members to uphold the patriotism of the organization. The election will be by the Australian ballot system, and will be held from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. tomorrow.

The official ballot is as follows: President, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell; first vice-president, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald; second vice-president, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird; treasurer, Mrs. Susan Lewis Ball, who also signed the letter opposing Mrs. Pinkham and Mrs. Fitzgerald, with Mrs. Fannie C. Osgood as running mate. Mrs. George W. Perkins is the only nominee for the position of clerk. The names of Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Pinkham are presented for membership on the National Executive Council.

The afternoon was devoted entirely to war service. Reports showed that a vast amount of work has been done on food conservation, food production, clothing, Americanization, protection of women and children in industry, with war slides, child conservation, smile, Liberty Loan, the overseas hospital and that a suffrage house for the accommodation of soldiers has been established at Ayer. Under the leadership of Mrs. Pinkham, executive secretary of the Boston association, and the chairmanship of Mrs. Evelyn Peverley Coe, Boston has led the State in this work, accomplishing results that have brought special commendation from Washington and officials of the army and navy in or near Boston.

Candidates Defended

Suffragists Answer Charges Brought Against Two Nominees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Charges of a self-constituted committee from Massachusetts woman suffragists that two candidates of the association, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, for the office of first vice-president, are of doubtful loyalty is arousing a strong defense. Following the letter of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the state association, testifying to the patriotism of the two women, are numerous others from suffrage workers.

Mrs. Evelyn Peverley Coe, chairman of the war service committee of the Boston association, makes a public statement in which she says in part: "Mrs. Pinkham during the past year, and at the present time is the most efficient, able, and unselfish war worker we have. If half of those who attack her would work as hard as she does for the allied cause, I should be glad. She supports President Wilson in his war aims, believes and works for the Red Cross, ardently hopes that the Allies will win, and in addition is without doubt the ablest organizer in the State. . . . Mrs. Pinkham's extraordinary efficiency is the real asset to the cause of the Allies, and I hope to see her elected."

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, of the executive committee of the War Eight association stands for the "sterling integrity, exceptional ability, the qualities of leadership possessed by the candidates."

There should not be, to those who know them there cannot be, any question as to their loyalty," she says. "To attack a woman for her husband's views or a man for his wife's views, is as illogical as it is unfair. Mrs. Fitzgerald has displayed more genuine loyalty and real patriotism than many of those who shout 'War! War!' while doing all in their power to hamper the government in the work of conducting the war. The statement that Mrs. Fitzgerald is nowhere on record as having given time or activity to war work, displays more fervor than acquaintance with the actual facts. Mrs. Fitzgerald is a leader in one of the most important

forms of war work. She is giving freely of her time and efforts to help in safeguarding the labor laws that protect the wives and mothers and sisters of the masses of the men at the front. The finest kind of patriotism is not necessarily that proclaimed from the house-tops."

Richard Y. Fitzgerald, the husband of Mrs. Fitzgerald, says: "The propriety of stating in a circular what are believed or 'understood' to be the opinions of a candidate, when the actual views of the candidate can readily be obtained, may be questioned."

I desire to state emphatically that neither she (Mrs. Fitzgerald) nor I yield to any American citizen, including those signing the circular in question, in our vigorous support of the present war and of the Liberty loans. We have subscribed to every one of the loans, and in an amount which, in proportion to our means, I do not doubt will stand general comparison, and will compare favorably with the subscriptions made by the signers of the circular."

BRITISH STANDARD CLOTHS EXHIBITED

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Receives Samples of Goods Made for Civilians

BOSTON, Mass.—At the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1801 Custom House, there has been received one of the most interesting exhibits to arrive in many months. It is composed of sixty pieces of the cloth that has been selected and is being manufactured under the direction of the British Government for the use of its civilian population. For five days this cloth will be on exhibition here and is expected to receive the interested attention of both manufacturers and distributors, as well as that of organizations particularly concerned with the economical allocation of wearing materials for the civilian population of this country.

While the British Government is not the direct manufacturer of the cloth, it absolutely controls the distribution of raw materials, as well as linings and other trimmings and specifies not only the quality of the product but its sale price and method of distribution to the trade. The grades produced cover a very pleasing range of colors, weave and weight and the prices at which it is to be sold are extremely reasonable. The manufacture of 1,650,000 yards of cheviot cloth for men's and youths' suits has been arranged at \$1.64 per yard, 56 inches wide. Suits from these grades will be retailed at a price of \$13.99 each for men and \$12.17 for youths. Sufficient material has also been ordered for about 150,000 boys' suits to sell at \$9.73.

A very satisfactory selection of standard worsted cloth has also been arranged in both black and blue. This material will be sold wholesale at \$2.39 a yard of 56 inches and 18 ounces. Suits made from these grades for men will retail at \$20.44. The Board of Control of Wool Textile Production has authorized the manufacture of about 4,000,000 yards of this cloth, which will make up into about one and a third million suits. The highest class tailors who make up for the expensive trade are barred from purchasing of this cloth.

Overcoatings are also provided for in a satisfactory range of selections at a price of approximately \$15.33 to the wearer.

According to Ansel R. Clark, in charge of the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Great Britain has not only made sure of a sufficient supply of cloth for civilian suits and overcoats, but will shortly begin the production under like conditions of blankets and hosiery for similar consumption.

No exportation of either goods or suits will be permitted.

ARGENTINA FRIENDLY TO UNITED STATES

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina.—Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentine Ambassador to the United States, who was to have left on Tuesday for his post at Washington, will not depart until next week, as Foreign Minister Pueyredon wishes him to be present at the celebration of Independence Day, May 25. A dinner was given to Dr. Naon last night. The Ambassador said the friendship between Argentina and the United States would continue.

NEWS-PRINT PAPER PRODUCTION FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—News-print paper production for the two weeks ending May 12 amounted to 51,192 tons, shipments 53,291 tons, and stocks May 12 were 22,793 tons, of which 16,312 tons were standard news. Production for the first four and one-half months of the year, compared with the same period of last year, shows a loss of 26,024 tons.

FOOD SHIPMENTS TO ALLIES ON INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Shipments of foodstuffs to the Allies continue to increase. Export figures made public today by the Department of Commerce show the only falling off has been in wheat shipments, but large increase in exports of flour has more than made up this decrease.

DRAFT EVADERS BROUGHT IN

AYER, Mass.—Twenty draft evaders, including two circus employees, picked up at Springfield, were brought to Camp Devens under guard today and put in the army. Draft evaders are being rounded up all over New England, and reports received here today stated that others were on the way. Nineteen reached camp yesterday.

TEXTILE SCHOOL BILLS ADVANCED

Massachusetts House Advances to Third Reading the Measures Transferring Title to Property for the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives this morning advanced to third reading bills which, by the transfer to the State of title to the property of private textile schools in Fall River, New Bedford, and Lowell, would make possible a continuation of state support of the institutions. Under the so-called anti-aid amendment to the Constitution, adopted last November, the giving of state aid to private institutions was prohibited.

The bills provide, in the case of the schools at Fall River and New Bedford, that the State shall contribute \$30,000 during the present fiscal year, and the cities shall pay \$10,000; in the case of Lowell the sum to be contributed by the State is \$50,000, and that by the city \$10,000.

The point was made in debate by Mr. Hull of Leominster, chairman of the Committee on Education, that if this device of obtaining state aid is practiced with the textile schools, there is no reason why it should not extend to all the trade schools in the state. He said there was no question of the benefit of the schools, and they should by all means be continued.

This proposition, he said, was one of policy. If it went through, it would commit the State to the maintenance of the schools, whereas he thought the burden should be maintained by the textile industry, which is the most benefited; by the cities where the schools are located; and by the Commonwealth. "One of the schools has gone into debt to the extent of \$60,000," he said. "There is a mortgage for \$50,000, and it expects the State to take care of that. Is it fair that the mill men who set the most benefit out of the institution should tack a \$50,000 debt on the State?"

From the standpoint of facilities and accommodations, he said, one of the schools could take care of all the students at the three. A substitute bill which he offered proposed an arrangement for a year, leaving the final solution to the recess committee or other agency. It was rejected by a vote of 80 to 39.

Various members, several of them from the cities where the schools are located, spoke on the great benefit of the work in the textile industry, and the importance of proper provision being made to meet the industrial competition that will follow the war. The bill affecting the Fall River school was then advanced to third reading, and the same action was quickly taken on the other measures.

Reference to the next Legislature was reported on the bill for supplementary listing of voters. Mr. Dunkle of Boston gave notice that he should move a substitute bill.

"NEEDY AT HOME TO SHARE" IN WAR CHEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—One of the reasons that is featured in this city for the purpose of inducing the people to subscribe to and make a success of the Cleveland Victory Chest, is that "the needy at home will share" in its benefits.

Under this plan the welfare federation of Cleveland, which represents 60 charitable and social agencies, including such organizations as the Associated Charities, Anti-Tuberculosis League, Children's Fresh Air Camp, Day Nursery Association, Humane Society, Hiram House, Holy Cross House, Salvation Army Rescue Home, Society for the Blind and Visiting Nurse Association, is a beneficiary of the plan. Also the Mayor's war advisory committee, which has heretofore financed the County Food Administration's efforts, the war garden campaign, county agricultural development, the American Protective League, central information bureau for draft boards, enlistment and draft registration campaigns, is to receive up to \$250,000.

TRAINING CAMPS FOR ARMY NURSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Training camps for army nurses may be established as a result of the shortage of nurses at the hospitals here and in France. Secretary Baker recently conferred with Surgeon-General Gorza and members of the army corps regarding the best way of increasing the number of available nurses without drawing too heavily upon private hospitals.

SUIT FOLLOWS ENEMY CHARGE

DANBURY, Conn.—Felix C. Pollak, head of the Danbury Manufacturing Company, Thursday sued John Accavallo, a grocer, claiming \$50,000 alleged damages, on the charge that the defendant had called him an enemy alien and had said that his name was on a list in Washington as a pro-German. The case is returnable next month. Mr. Pollak contends that his reputation has suffered and that good will and customers' trade had been lost.

WHEATON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NORTON, Mass.—A new song book has been issued by Wheaton college under the auspices of the senior class. It contains many original songs, composed by the students. Elsie D

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WISCONSIN LEADS
IN DOUBLES PLAY

Defeat of University of Chicago's Team Makes Badgers Favorite for That Title in the Intercollegiate Conference Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—As a result of the first day's play in the annual lawn tennis championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Thursday, the University of Wisconsin's doubles team, and a University of Chicago singles player are favorites for the 1918 title.

Defeat for the Chicago doubles team featured the matches on the University of Chicago clay courts Thursday. The Maroons were defeated by the Wisconsin team of Capt. A. C. Nielsen and E. A. Hammen. The Maroon, however, qualified two men in the singles, Capt. Bernard Nath and R. W. Pike, and both are favorites to come through to the final round.

It took five sets for Nielsen and Hammen to beat Chicago's pair, the Badgers wrestled the first set in overtime, 8-6, but dropped the next two to the Maroons' superior net volleying game, 1-6, 1-6. Then Nielsen and Hammen placed carefully and their steady play swept them through the last two sets, 6-3, 6-3.

In the other doubles match, the Minnesota pair, W. E. Widen and H. H. Adams, defeated Michigan's players, Nath and Pike, 6-2, 6-2. H. H. Adams and R. W. Pike, and both are favorites to come through to the final round.

It took five sets for Nielsen and Hammen to beat Chicago's pair, the Badgers wrestled the first set in overtime, 8-6, but dropped the next two to the Maroons' superior net volleying game, 1-6, 1-6. Then Nielsen and Hammen placed carefully and their steady play swept them through the last two sets, 6-3, 6-3.

SINGLES—First Round.
Bernard Nath, Chicago, defeated W. E. Widen, Minnesota, 6-2, 6-2.

R. W. Pike, Chicago, defeated H. H. Adams, Minnesota, 7-9, 6-1, 6-2.

H. J. Hamner, Michigan, defeated H. L. Gottfredson, Wisconsin, 6-3, 6-0.

A. C. Nielsen, Wisconsin, defeated L. D. Egbert, Michigan, 6-2, 6-1.

DOUBLES—First Round.
A. C. Nielsen and E. A. Hammen, Wisconsin, defeated R. W. Pike and Benson Littmann, Chicago, 8-6, 1-6, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3.

W. E. Widen and H. H. Adams, Minnesota, defeated H. J. Hamner and L. D. Egbert, Michigan, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

PRINCETON 1921
BASEBALL NINE

Orange and Black Freshmen Are Ready for Game With Harvard Tomorrow at Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PRINCETON, N. J.—Pleased with their victory over the Yale freshmen last Saturday, the Princeton 1921 baseball team will leave here today to battle with Harvard's first year men on Soldiers' Field tomorrow. The team as a whole is in the best form it has shown this year, and if the practices on Tuesday and Thursday may be used as evidence, the Princeton first year players have excellent prospects of winning.

Coach Hutson will take 15 men to Cambridge and will probably use the same lineup to start the game that met with such success in the Yale game last week. The Tiger infield is especially strong and should offer excellent support to either H. S. Margeritis or C. E. St. John, who are the possibilities for the pitcher's box.

Marguerite held the Yale freshmen to three hits, one of them a scratch infield blow, and should be in line shape for the Crimson.

At first base H. A. Harvey, who held that place at Phillips Exeter Academy last spring, has been showing good baseball, both at the bat and in the field. R. M. Elbert is a capable fielder at second, while at short is stationed J. D. Scheerer, last year's Hill School captain. Scheerer found his real form in the Yale game and may be the most dangerous man to face the Crimson pitchers on Saturday.

At third base is Capt. E. W. Keyes 3d, who played at Lawrenceville and whose fielding has been one of the features of the present season.

In the outfield the Orange and Black men will have D. L. Hopkins, E. C. Kopp Jr., and A. H. Brawn Jr. Kopp is very fast and an excellent lead-off man, and Brawn was the man who started the seventh inning rally last Saturday against Yale. G. L. Craig Jr., a former Lawrenceville boy, will be behind the bat. His throwing has improved rapidly in the past few weeks and the Elms stole but one base on him.

FINAL IN SERIES OF
GOLF MATCHES HELD

WORCESTER, Mass.—The final in the series of spring matches of the Women's Golf Association of Boston was played on the Tatnuck Country Club course, Worcester, Thursday, team B defeating team A, 5 to 4.

The contestants were awarded points in the spring series for winning matches, appearing for play and turning in cards. Miss E. Sherburne won first prize, scoring 26 points, and Mrs. R. L. Sand was second with 22.

TEAM B TEAM A
Mrs. D. M. Belcher 1 Mrs. Swan 0
Mrs. F. H. Baker 0 Mrs. Chapman 0
Mrs. Philbrick 0 Mrs. C. B. Johnson 0
Miss Young 1 Miss Heywood 0
Mrs. W. C. Johnson 1 Mrs. K. Eaton 0
Mrs. R. L. Dana 1 Mrs. E. P. Aldrich 0
Mrs. G. M. B. B. 0 Mrs. E. Webster 0
Mrs. C. B. Shirley 0 Miss Ward 1
Miss Shirley 0 Mrs. C. T. Tatman 1
Mrs. Thos. Allen 0 Mrs. Thos. Collins 0
Total 5 Total 4

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Columbus 6, St. Paul 2.
Toledo 2, Minneapolis 0.
Louisville 6, Milwaukee 5.

FRESHMAN TRACK
OUTLOOK DIMMED

Prospects for Crimson Victory Over Yale Saturday Lessened by Ineligibility of Gourdin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Prospects of the Harvard University 1921 track team defeating the Yale freshmen in their meet at New Haven Saturday, are considerably lessened, according to Coach W. P. Donovan, who states that E. O. Gourdin, the next to the best all-round athlete on the squad, will be unable to participate in the events. It was learned by the authorities Wednesday that Gourdin is not a member of the Harvard unit of the reserve officers' training corps, and therefore will not be eligible to take part in the meet with Yale.

The fact that the promising sprinter and jumper was not a member of the Harvard regiment did not become known until after the official entries for the meet were prepared. His entry has not been withdrawn, but the team will go to New Haven without him as it is an understood fact that only undergraduates who are enrolled in "service" courses or who are otherwise disqualified for military service will be allowed to participate in dual or triangular contests between the Big Three.

Gourdin is a broad-jumper of considerable ability, seldom failing to reach the 20-foot mark. He was also favored to win the 220-yard race Saturday, and to finish among the point winners in the 100-yard dash and the running high jump. It is estimated by the coach that his elimination means a loss of from 12 to 15 points for the Crimson freshmen.

Both the varsity and freshman teams will leave Boston Saturday morning for their meets at Yale. According to the program, which has not met with favor at Cambridge, the upper classmen will oppose the Yale and Princeton teams, starting at 2 o'clock, and the 1921 meet is to be staged two hours later. Manager J. C. Bolton of Harvard favors interspersing the freshman events with those of the triangular contestants.

HAGEN STARS IN
BIG GOLF MATCH

RYE, N. Y.—W. E. Hagen, former United States open champion, paired with T. L. McNamara, defeated J. M. Barnes, western open champion, and Gilbert Nicholls, 3 and 1 in a four-ball golf match on the links of the Apawamis Club, Thursday.

Hagen and McNamara had cards of 69 to 72 for their opponents.

Hagen was easily the star of the match. It was the first time he had ever seen the Apawamis links and yet he turned in the best card of the four, getting a 73. Nicholls was next with 75; Barnes third with 76 and McNamara last with 78.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Pts	Won	Lost	Pts
Boston	19	12	618	620		
New York	15	13	552	604		
Cleveland	17	11	548	590		
Chicago	14	12	538	567		
St. Louis	15	13	536	438		
Philadelphia	12	16	429	397		
Washington	18	18	419	413		
Detroit	8	16	323	357		

RESULTS THURSDAY
Cleveland 1, Boston 0.
St. Louis 2, Washington 2.
Detroit at Philadelphia, postponed.
Chicago at New York, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

MORTON PITCHES IN
CHAMPIONSHIP FORM

BOSTON, Mass.—Brilliant pitching on the part of Guy Morton, who allowed the Boston Red Sox only one hit in nine innings, was the chief factor in the victory secured by the Cleveland Americans over the Boston team at Fenway Park, Thursday afternoon.

By a score of 1 to 0, the lone hit made by Boston was credited to Strunk, who made a "Texas League" in the seventh inning. During the entire game only four Boston players got as far as first base.

Jones pitched for the Boston club and was in fine form, doing especially good work in the pinches. The winners scored their only run in the fourth inning when Chapman singled to center and scored on a two-base hit by Roth. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E
Cleveland.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 8
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 0
Batteries—Morton and O'Neil; Jones, Bush and Schaag. Umpires—Dineen and Nallin. Time—1h. 52m.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS WASHINGTON
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E
St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 11 2
Washington.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 9 0
Batteries—Rogers and Nunamaker; Ayers and Almsmith.

BOSTON COLLEGE WINS, 9 TO 2
BOSTON, Mass.—Boston College had little difficulty in downing the Syracuse nine at University Heights Thursday, 9 to 2. James Fitzpatrick held Syracuse to five hits and also registered three hits himself, one of which was good for three bases, the longest hit of the game.

RENSSELAER VS. UNION
TROY, N. Y.—Tomorrow will be an intercollegiate gala day at Troy when Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Union College, between the student bodies of which there has existed the keenest athletic rivalry for many decades, will meet in varsity baseball and tennis matches and a joint athletic meet, all in one afternoon.

TENNIS PLAYER IN SERVICE
FORT WORTH, Tex.—G. M. Church, internationally known as a tennis player, has been sent to Ft. Worth for training as an aviator.

PLAYERS' STATUS
IS NOW IN DOUBT

Effect of New Draft Order on Major League Baseball Will Be Decided on Appeal After July 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Whether the new "work or fight" army draft regulation, announced Thursday, shall apply to professional baseball players, and thereby probably put the big leagues out of business for the period of the war, will not be decided until the point is raised on appeal to the Provost Marshal-General's office after the regulation becomes effective July 1.

The War Department was bombarded with queries on the subject soon after the new regulation was made public.

At first it was indicated that ball players certainly would be classed among those in non-useful occupations who must seek new jobs or go into the army. Provost Marshal-General Crowder announced, however, that there would be no decision until a case arose through official channels, and later the War Department issued this formal statement:

"No ruling as to whether baseball players or persons engaged in golf, tennis or any other sport, come under the regulations regarding idlers or non-essential pursuits, will be made until a specific case has been appealed to the Provost Marshal-General's office."

Secretary of War Baker explained that the status of baseball players has been discussed before the regulation was approved, and it was agreed that the question could not be disposed of until all the facts relating to the effect upon the baseball business had been brought out before the hearing of a case appealed from a local board.

The Secretary did not profess to know how seriously application of the rule to professional ball players would affect the leagues. He did not know that a large majority of the major-league players were of draft age and were exempted only because of dependents, but on the contrary was under the impression that most of them were outside the draft limits.

The paragraph of the new regulation which may touch the ball players is a sub-division of the enumeration of classes affected, and says:

"Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged in and occupied in, and in connection with games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas or theatrical performances."

Must Win the War
J. K. Tener, President of the National League on Draft Ruling

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—"Everything must be done to win this war," said J. K. Tener, president of the National League, Thursday, upon learning of the new order of Provost Marshal-General Crowder, "and if baseball is a sport, as classified in this new order, and not a business in money, then baseball will not be behind other interests in contributing its part toward winning the war."

"If baseball is nonessential, and players of draft age have to give up playing, the clubs will try to find players not of draft age, and if this cannot be done, there is a possibility that our ball parks will have to be closed."

"Since the draft or conscription act has been effective, we have been operating with the understanding that baseball was being encouraged by the government, and players have been responding as they have been called under the provisions of the draft in great numbers, and many of them have volunteered."

"Baseball also has been doing its share of war work in every way, and baseball is only too glad to comply with the new regulations, confident it will not be discriminated against by the government or any department head."

War Tax Helps Government
CINCINNATI, O.—A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, said Thursday night that he was sure that the new army draft regulations will not be applied to professional ball players when the War Department officials give the subject some thought.

"The war tax on ball games," he said, "amounts to a great many thousands of dollars a week, which is of more value to the government than the services of a couple hundred men. There are scarcely enough players of military age in the two big leagues to form a single company of infantry, yet the tax on the amusement produces huge sums for the war chest."

"There are less than 400 ball players in the two major leagues, and many of these are well over the draft age. This being true, there would be a distinct loss in sending this small number into other work which would not produce so much for the government's needs as the present war tax on the game."

"If the new order should be strictly enforced, it would certainly cause the closing of all ball parks. It would be impossible to fill the places of the men in the draft age, so that the game would have to be abandoned."

TENNIS PLAYER IN SERVICE
FORT WORTH, Tex.—G. M. Church, internationally known as a tennis player, has been sent to Ft. Worth for training as an aviator.

REGATTA PLANS
ARE ANNOUNCED

Schedule of Events for Harvard Meet Given Out—Sculling Race on Tonight

BOSTON, Mass.—At 7 o'clock this evening, in the Charles River Basin, the annual sculling race for the Carroll Cup will be held under the auspices of the Harvard University rowing management. In the two preceding years the cup has been won by N. P. Darling '17.

Final plans for the spring regatta scheduled to take place tomorrow afternoon, have been announced. The events will be rowed in the following order:

3:30 p. m.—Noble and Greenough, second Harvard freshmen, and Boston Intercollegiate Rowing Association eight. Distance, one mile.
4 p. m.—Harvard 1921 vs. Yale 1921, 1½ miles.

4:30 p. m.—Pair-oared race, including four crews from the varsity boat; one mile.

5 p. m.—Yale second vs. Harvard second; 1½ miles.

W. L. Badger Jr. of Yale will referee all the races.

The 1921 Eli crew is made up as follows:

Stroke, R. L. Hemmaway; 7, B. F. Benson; 6, W. F. C. Ewing; 5, D. G. Driscoll; 4, G. S. Rockefeller; 3, C. L. Hare; 2, J. S. Moulton; bow, H. J. Mail; cox., R. Carson, captain.

The second crew will consist of:

Stroke, S. B. Dexter; 7, S. Judd; 6, D. M. Campbell; 5, H. B. Price; 4, M. Patterson; 3, J. W. Borders; 2, H. B. Dupont; bow, P. D. Buck; cox., F. S. Cates.

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 4, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 2.
New York 6, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

BRAVES EVEN SERIES
WITH CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—The Boston National League Baseball Club evened up the four-game series Thursday by hitting Eller hard in two innings. Hearn was hit safely 13 times, but kept them well scattered and his control was perfect. His double in the eighth started the winning rally. J. Smith's two errors each cost a run, but his single in the eighth, sent in the tying and winning tallies. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E
Boston.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 9 2
Cincinnati.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 13 0
Batteries—Hearn and Wilson; Eller and Smith.

CHICAGO WINS, 5 TO 0
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E
Chicago.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—5 8 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 0
Batteries—Waver and O'Farrell; Grimes and Krueger. Losing pitcher—Griner.

GIANTS WIN FROM ST. LOUIS
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 6 17
St. L.....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—4 9 2
Batteries—Tresau, Anderson and McCarty; M. Doak, Sherrill and Snyder. Winning pitcher—Anderson. Losing pitcher—Sherrill.

PHILADELPHIA WINS
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 12 2
Pittsburgh.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 0
Batteries—Mayer and Burns; Miller, Sanders and Archer. Losing pitcher—Miller.

RED SOX RELEASE WYCKOFF
BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement was made by President H. H. Frazee, of the Boston American League Baseball Club, after the game Thursday, that Pitcher J. W. Wyckoff had been released outright by the Red Sox to Joseph Cantillon's Minneapolis Club of the American Association. The Boston club bought Wyckoff from Connie Mack in June, 1916, and last June sent him to Buffalo under optional agreement. He has never started a league game for the Sox. He lacks control. In 1915 he had a good season with the Philadelphia team, Detroit making a fancy offer for him.

"ORIGINAL FIRSTS"
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto's "Original Firsts" are planning to form themselves into an organization to be conducted in the same manner as that of the Great War Veterans. Membership will be limited strictly to those who went overseas in the autumn of 1914 and who saw actual fighting.

Later on, all the organizations of "Original Firsts" in Canada will combine in one Dominion-wide association.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	11	3	.285
Binghamton	11	3	.285
Rochester	7	7	.500
Toronto	7	7	.500
Baltimore	7	10	.412
Buffalo	5	9	.353
Jersey City	4	8	.323
Syracuse	5	10	.333

RESULTS THURSDAY
Newark 10, Buffalo 2.
Rochester 4, Baltimore 3.
Syracuse 3, Binghamton 1.
Toronto 14, Jersey City 4.

GAMES TODAY
Binghamton in Syracuse.
Rochester in Rochester.
Jersey City in Toronto.
Newark in Buffalo.

GRIFFITH ELECTED
AS TRACK CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—W. D. Griffith '19 of this city was elected captain of next year's track team at Ohio State University Thursday night. Griffith was the highest point-winner of the Buckeyes this season and holds the "Big Six" javelin record of 156ft. 6½ in.

RED AND WHITE CREW
HOLD PRACTICE SPIN

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Cornell varsity and freshman crews arrived here Thursday in time to hold a trial spin over the Carnegie Lake course in preparation for the dual regatta with Princeton on Saturday. After the practice the Cornell oarsmen said they found conditions on Carnegie Lake similar to those to which they are accustomed.

Both the Princeton and Cornell crews are essentially war-time crews, the Cornell coach having had great difficulty in piecing out an eight. Princeton has been able to hold more regular practices, but the plans of Coach Fitzpatrick recently were upset by the loss of two men. Gardner entered the fourth officers' training camp and he has been replaced at No. 2 by Campbell. Duncan at No. 5 in the Orange and Black boat has been replaced by Gregor.

OBSERVATION TRAIN
TO BE ELIMINATED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—There will be no observation train for the Yale-Harvard boat race on the Housatonic River about Derby on June 1. This was announced by the Yale crew management Thursday night. Application for an observation train had been made to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It was explained that while the train could be run under ordinary conditions, the line over which it would be operated has a heavy freight traffic and the railroad company did not think it advisable at the present time to subject this to possible delay, which might result from the operating of such a train.

YALE TENNIS TEAM
TO MEET WEST SIDE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some fine lawn tennis is expected to take place on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, when the Yale varsity team, captained by C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, meets a team picked from the West Side Tennis Club in singles and doubles Saturday afternoon.

As a special feature, an exhibition match of women's doubles has been arranged, in which Mrs. DeForest Candler and Miss Eleanor Goss will play Mrs. R. L. Wood and Mrs. S. F. Weaver.

MISSOURI CAPTURES M. V. TITLE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The remaining games of the University of Missouri-University of Kansas baseball series were called off Thursday afternoon because the athletic field at the University of Kansas was too soft. By winning the game Tuesday from the Kansas 6 to 5, Missouri definitely established its right to the championship of the Missouri Valley baseball contest for the year 1918. Iowa State College finished second and University of Kansas a poor third.

TO TRY TWILIGHT BASEBALL
CHICAGO, Ill.—Twilight baseball will be given a trial in the American Association beginning at Minneapolis tonight. President Hickey announced Thursday. The game will be started at 6:45 o'clock.

SYRACUSE MEETS CRESCENT
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Syracuse varsity lacrosse team will meet the Crescent Athletic Club team at Bay Ridge this afternoon.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	2	0	1.000
Springfield	2	0	1.000
New London	1	0	1.000
Worcester	1	1	.500
Providence	1	1	.500
Hartford	0	1	.000
New Haven	0	2	.000
Waterbury	0	2	.000

RESULTS THURSDAY
Providence 13, Worcester 2.
Bridgeport 2, New Haven 0.
Springfield 5, Waterbury 4.

GAMES TODAY
New London at Hartford.
Worcester at Providence.
New Haven at Bridgeport.
Springfield at Waterbury.

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needs no comment or introduction—It's Real Candy. This store is an agent for it. Also carry large line of REYNOLDS' and other well known confections.

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MEATS, BUTTER, EGGS, DELICATESSEN
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FENWAY PARK
SATURDAY AT 3:00
RED SOX VS. CHICAGO

Seats at Stadium's Phone Booth 1608.

PICKUPS

Cruise of the St. Louis Nationals was the only major-league player who made a home run yesterday.

Bancroft of the Philadelphia Nationals had a fine day at bat yesterday, getting four hits in five times up.

Cleveland appears to have a promising third baseman in Halt. He bats well and fields well, but is very weak in running bases.

Speaker made a brilliant catch in center field yesterday, depriving Whitehead of the Red Sox of what appeared to be a sure two-base hit.

The Boston Braves showed how important the timely hit is, yesterday, when they defeated Cincinnati, 4 to 3, on nine hits against 13 for the losers.

The fifth inning of yesterday's game was a great one for the Providence Club of the Eastern League, as it scored 13 runs, all it made during the game.

President Wilson has signified his intention of attending the Detroit-Washington game this afternoon. It will be the first time he has been to a professional baseball game since 1916.

Pitcher Morton of the Cleveland Club, gave a brilliant exhibition of boxwork against the Red Sox yesterday. Holding as

FUTURE OF AVIATION AS SEEN BY EXPERT

High Cost at Present Will, he
Thinks, Preclude Its Being
of Commercial Value Except
in Special Conditions

[The following article on the future of the aeroplane from a commercial point of view, specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, is from the pen of an expert. The writer was for two years in France, and speaks with authority on this subject.]

OTTAWA, Ont.—The inauguration of an aeroplane mail service in the United States has again brought to the fore discussion of the possibilities of commercial flying in Canada after the war. It is very unlikely that anything will be attempted until that time, as the need for machines and experienced pilots is too great in France at the moment to permit of experiments. There is, however, an endeavor being made to collect such facts as will make it possible to commence operations as soon as hostilities are concluded. If the investigation proves that commercial flying has a sound future.

There are a great many things to be taken into consideration and the greatest of these is bound to be cost. Not only is the initial cost of an aeroplane very great, but the cost of upkeep is infinitely more burdensome than that of any other transportation factor of the present time. The modern aeroplane is undoubtedly far superior to anything of which one dreamed a few years ago. The war has made aviation even as aviation has made modern warfare possible, but little has been accomplished to make flying cheap. The question of cost has never entered into the consideration of the authorities. It has always been a matter of turning out the best possible aeroplane in the shortest possible time. Expense means nothing in war.

The result of this has been that while the theory and practice of heavier than air flying has taken gigantic strides it has received little or no attention from a commercial viewpoint. When a machine crashes badly to the ground the damage may be anything from \$5,000 to \$20,000 according to the nature of the crash. In the army this simply means that another machine must be produced to take the place of the one that has gone down, but in commercial flying it would constitute a serious financial loss. And even in what one considers a minor crash, when the undercarriage gives way and the propeller perhaps is smashed, the money loss runs into the thousands.

One naturally thinks that these crashes are avoidable and can be done away with, but when one considers the fragility of a flying machine and the nicety with which it must be landed to prevent a crash, the problem is more serious than would appear at first glance. There are many pilots who can boast of never having crashed a machine, but the great majority have had no such exemption. It is said to cost more than fifty thousand dollars to train the individual pilot and a large part of this is the result of machines damaged in the process of tuition. This, also, must be considered in connection with commercial flying.

You have then the cost of training pilots, the inevitable and costly damage to machines, and finally, the ordinary expenses of upkeep. As far as pilots are concerned, there will be a large surplus of trained flyers when the war is over. While a certain number of these will take up flying as a branch of the army, the majority will drift into commercial flying or out of flying altogether. It is inevitable that the status of the aviator will change greatly if flying becomes commercialized. It will be remembered that when motoring first became anything more than a sport, the chauffeur was something of a personage. This condition, however, did not last long, and so when flying has become comparatively safe, as "peace flying" really is today, the man who pilots a commercial machine will simply be an employee who works for a living like any other man. This means that the high scale of pay at present accorded pilots will be materially reduced and commercial flying will therefore be cheaper than it could be at the present time. One may judge that trained pilots after the war will work for about ten dollars a day.

That is a small part of the daily expenditure. While a motor car can be stored in a small garage at the back of the house, an aeroplane needs a great deal of space. Not only must there be a large landing ground, but the buildings in which machines are housed will be large and expensive. Then there is the inevitable large staff of mechanics; riggers, fitters, engine experts and handy men. With the exception of the last, these men must be highly skilled and therefore highly paid. The slightest flaw in an aeroplane means thousands of dollars in damage.

The question of oil and gasoline will also appeal to the man who operates even a small motor car. Flying machines and particularly machines large enough for commercial purposes, must be heavily engined. Anything under five hundred horsepower would be valueless from this point of view. Figure then that the average consumption of gasoline is half a pint per horsepower per hour and you can estimate what it costs to keep a machine in the air for five or six hours a day. A five hundred horsepower engine would consume about 32 gallons of gasoline per hour and oil in proportion. This is no small item. It must further be remembered that an aeroplane cannot be kept in the air too long, nor too steadily. It requires complete overhauling much oftener than a motor car owing to the tremendous strain put upon it, and wears

out much sooner than any other motor. It is doubtful if the best engine of today will stand as much as 200 hours in the air. Very few get the opportunity during "war flying" or training, but given the most ideal conditions, the aeroplane motor cannot be expected to live long.

Having considered cost to some extent, one must turn to revenue. What would be the revenue afforded by commercial flying? From freight, nothing. The carrying of freight by aeroplane is a matter of the so far distant future that it is not worth considering. The revenue, then, must come from passengers and mail. How many passengers will travel in this way? At first, undoubtedly there will be many ready to pay the extraordinary prices that will be demanded. Until the novelty has worn off, the revenue from passenger carrying would be large. As regards mail carrying, that is a matter for governments and they can afford the loss. Important documents could be sent by aeroplane without excessive charge. The present rate for registering mail, plus the cost of special delivery stamps, would not need to be increased very largely if the volume of business were sufficient. That will be another fad for a short time. Everyone will want to send something by aeroplane post, but not for long.

In Canada, even more than in the United States, the distances between large cities are too great to make commercial flying an easy accomplishment. Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, London, Hamilton, Ottawa and one or two smaller cities could easily be linked up by aeroplane routes, but that ends it for eastern Canada. Long trips are unprofitable. To have machines capable of making eight or nine hour trips, it would be necessary to slow them up so much that a fast train would probably beat them or make equally good time. Three and four journeys will be the limit for some time to come and until aeroplane construction has in some way been revolutionized.

Having left the small group of cities in eastern Canada, one finds no similar group right across the continent westward until reaching Vancouver, which might profitably be linked up with Victoria, Seattle and perhaps Portland. Another small group might also be utilized on the eastern seaboard, but it would be obviously impossible to join up east and west. This seems to be true also of the United States.

There is, however, one branch of flying which has been considered both in the United States and Canada, and that has to do with the forestry service. The early discovery of fires in the vast reaches of timberland of these two countries is of such essential importance because of the millions that might be saved that one might foreshadow the early adoption of aeroplane patrols. Here the question of cost is outweighed altogether by the revenue. Even as no cost is too great in war, so should the authorities agree that no cost would be too great if it will prevent the heavy losses that are experienced annually as a result of forest fires. It is a negative revenue, perhaps, because it is merely a saving yet it means more to the population of the North American continent than is generally realized.

It may also be said that one aeroplane can cover more ground than 50 rangers on the ground. Particularly is this true of the great tracts of land where lakes may be found in chains throughout, or along the great lakes. Here one has the landing grounds already provided by nature, for by the use of hydroplanes these lakes could be adapted for this purpose. Your aeroplane, flying at a height of seven or ten thousand feet, commands a view on a clear day of hundreds of square miles. Equipped with wireless, it can send word of a fire in practically no time at all. It is just a question of tapping out the message and giving the exact location. By using that form of machines, squads of men could even be carried from rangers' headquarters to the fire in the briefest possible time. Furthermore, while it is almost impossible for an aeroplane to fly in heavy rain or fog, in the forestry service it would not be required that they fly in the rain, because the rain is in itself protection enough from fires.

This seems to be, at the present time, the only form of commercial flying in which the revenue or saving would be sufficient to create a reasonable demand for it. In thickly populated districts, such as around New York, it may well become a business because of the opportunities for gathering passenger traffic to a paying extent. In the meantime, fast trains are nearly as fast as commercial aeroplanes could be made. The war scout, making one hundred and thirty or forty miles an hour is nothing but an engine with two tiny wings and room enough for one man. As a commercial factor, as the French would say, "it is not," so one finds that there is no valid reason for the aeroplane except in war or sport at the moment.

SOLDIERS' GRANT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the House of Commons recently, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, explained a vote of \$2,900,000 for expenditure under the Soldiers Settlement Act. The money is required to provide advances for returned soldiers settling on the land. Already 275 applications had been received, the average advance to settlers being \$1256.

GREATER PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SARNIA, Ont.—The way in which greater production has appealed to all classes is well illustrated on the Sarnia Indian Reserve. There the Sarnia Indian Reserve Farming Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000, with the view of helping greater production. In all 15 acres will be sown in flax and 15 in fodder. A large quantity of potatoes will also be grown.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AS THE MELTING POT

There Only Is to Be Found a
Remedy, Says the Masonic
Chronicle, for Pro-German
Evils Affecting United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In an article entitled "Properly Educate the Child," The Masonic Chronicle of this city says:

"American citizens are now beginning to realize they are in a measure to blame for the pro-German element that has caused so much anxiety during the last year. The Saturday Evening Post of May 4 has this to say on the subject:

"As America has turned her face toward the enemy every dirty cur in the country has snapped at her heels. We have found that enemy in France—in our schools, undermining in our press, burrowing in our municipal and state governments—sniping whenever a back has been turned. It looks bad, but it is only scum, and beneath it Americanism is coming to the boiling point. We are in the healthy condition of knowing what the trouble is. We have had a free with America—giving everything and demanding nothing. We have had a happy-go-lucky, don't-care theory that nobody need worry about what the assimilated foreigner did or thought; that everything would come out right in the end; that there was some magic in our air that would transform the lazy, the weak, the vicious, into hard-working, honest, desirable American citizens. We have considered the 'rights' of every nationality in the world except our own."

"Many other able newspapers and magazines are talking along the same lines," continues The Masonic Chronicle, "and there is every reason to believe that the discussion will result in a concerted and well-directed effort to change the existing conditions. While many palliatives have been suggested and much abuse heaped upon the foreigner who has lived here for years, and who persisted in remaining a foreigner, clinging tenaciously to his native language, customs and ideals, The Masonic Chronicle is satisfied there is but one sure cure for the evil complained of, and that remedy is found in the public schools of the nation. However, before any great good can be accomplished, the public schools in some cities (Chicago, for instance) must be thoroughly reorganized and Americanized. 'In cities having a large foreign population, like Chicago, the public school is the real melting pot. The child must be taught the language of the country, and when he arrives at the voting age he will then at least have a chance to become familiar with the principles of this free government. He will be enabled to study the laws and customs of the country."

"The Germans who have come to America, settled among Americans, sent their children to the public schools, associated and done business with Americans, soon become loyal citizens, and they are today sending their sons to the front to fight for liberty and democracy, and are backing them up with their money."

"On the contrary those Germans who came here with the avowed intention of remaining Germans, and who have insisted on having their children taught the language of the Hun at public expense are the ones who are pro-German today. The latter element, together with a few religious fanatics who worship at the shrine of the pope, are causing the people of this country great concern at the present time."

"It may be too late to teach these disloyalists the error of their ways, but now is the time to take steps to reduce their numbers. By reducing their numbers, we can more effectively done by giving more attention to the schools and demanding that the pot-house politicians be eliminated from control of school affairs, not only in Chicago, but all over the country."

"The ousting of the sewer politicians from control of the schools will forever stop the truckling and toadying to the foreign elements, especially the Germans, for their votes. Teach the English language only and stop wasting the time of the child. In other words, properly educate the child and in the future there need be no concern about the loyalty of every citizen."

INDIA'S NORTHWEST FRONTIER, 1916-17

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The northwest frontier has, for many years, been considered the Achilles heel of India. The Russian scare has, of course, passed more or less into oblivion, but the Muhammadan tribes who march with it remain a turbulent people, while behind them, as a background which probably more than a hundred living Englishmen have personally penetrated, stand the country and ruler of Afghanistan. Perhaps the most formidable complication in this connection is the presence of 66,000,000 of Muhammadans in India itself, who, while undoubtedly loyal as a community, are extremely sensitive on all points connected with their religion, and no expedition is therefore ever organized against the tribesmen on the frontier without a backward glance at the possibilities of its repercussion upon Muhammadan sentiment in India.

The administration report of the northwest frontier province for 1916-17 has just been issued, and it shows that in spite of numerous occasions for disturbances of the peace the year passed calmly, thanks partly to good harvests, general prosperity, and firm, yet conciliatory government. Thus the news of the revolt of the Sheriff of Mecca against Turkey created a certain amount of ill-feeling among the Muhammadans, and the presence of a certain number of so-called Turks

near the border unsettled others, while there were mutterings along the Derajat frontier at the inability of the British raj to protect its subjects. Thanks, however, to the excellent work, both preventive and detective, of the police force in all its branches, but still more to the general contentment of the people with the existing régime, political unrest of any kind was non-existent.

During the latter part of 1916 the chief commissioner, Sir George Rooper, the most successful administrator whom the frontier has seen for half a century, found it necessary to intern in their own villages, four persons under the Defense of India rules, for attempting to spread disaffection, and as a precautionary measure orders were passed under the Foreigners and Ingress into India ordinances against nine others. Some of these were individuals who had returned from Shanghai or Siam, where they had been suspected of association with the secessionist parties. Others were connected with the Hindustani fanatics and two were suspected spies, one being an Austrian and another a Chitrali.

With regard to Afghanistan the chief commissioner writes: "Naturally, in the circumstances of a frontier province, almost entirely Muhammadan by religion, there was bound to be a certain amount of latent sympathy with the Turks, and a sensitive response to the political conditions in Afghanistan. Peshawar is, of course, very closely in touch with Kabul, and the various rumors brought down from there about the presence in Afghanistan of Germans, Austrians and Turks lost nothing in the telling, and caused some excitement; but the reported eviction of most of them in June, 1916, had a beneficial effect in Peshawar at least. Such feelings, however, never found vent in any public utterance, and as noted above, very little use had to be made of any of the special war ordinances."

The fall of Küt, we are told, aroused little excitement on the frontier. At one time it seemed probable that the revolt of the Sheriff of Mecca would arouse ill-feeling against the British, "but it is doubtful if the ordinary, uneducated villager troubled himself for long over the question, while the educated populace, though strongly sympathizing with the Turks, and expressing annoyance especially at the destruction of the Hedjaz railway, which was largely built with money subscribed from India, began in time to accept it as a fait accompli in the usual Muhammadan spirit of resignation to Kismet. The fall of Baghdad toward the end of the year seemed to have convinced Turkey's sympathizers of the impossibility of that power being able to influence to any extent Afghan politics."

The report goes into details with reference to several small punitive expeditions, and concludes with the remark that "the development of the air service, which the war has likewise brought about, has not been without its value, both military and moral, on border politics."

This dry, and, to those who are ever so slightly behind the scenes, highly humorous observation, is a thoroughly British reference. As a matter of fact, it seems that the air service has been of crucial importance in its effect on the frontier, and has incidentally saved off more than one disaster. Its latest development has armed the British authorities with the power absolutely to dominate the whole frontier, to an extent which should, after the war, render it possible to manage with a very much smaller garrison than at present.

WOMEN'S CLUBS ELECT

NASHUA, N. H.—Mrs. Alpha N. Harriman of Laconia was elected president of the New Hampshire State Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual meeting here Thursday. Other officers chosen were: Mrs. James W. Remick, Concord, first vice-president; Mrs. Charles N. McDuffie, Alton, second vice-president; Mrs. Guy E. Spears, Littleton, recording secretary; Mrs. William A. Plummer, Laconia, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. William Oliver, Lisbon, treasurer.

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COMMENT ON BARGE CANAL OPENING

Editors Speak of Waterway From
Hudson River to Great Lakes
as Significant Event in History
of Navigation of United States

Opening of the New York State Barge Canal, offering as it does an all-water route of large capacity between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes is calling out many remarks on its great present and future value. Some of the current editorial comments in newspapers are as follows:

Buffalo Express

The opening of the New York State Barge Canal to through navigation is one of the most important events in our history. This canal system was started in 1905 and has been built at a cost of \$154,000,000. The new system will have a beneficial effect on states which have expended nothing on its construction. Connection between the rail lines and the canal has been made at many canal terminals. Freight originating at points remote from the canals will be shipped by a joint rail and water rate. The canal will release thousands of freight cars urgently needed for other purposes. It will move freight cheaper than it can be transported by rail and faster than it can be carried by any but fast trains.

New York Mail

New York shippers should realize that the new barge canal is practically complete and, within a few months, will have plying upon it a fleet of government barges. The waterways of the country have in the past been handicapped because the shippers have stopped thinking in terms of water transportation. They must resume thinking in these terms. The railroads will work in full harmony with the New York canals, which have become amalgamated with them.

The Providence Journal

The formal opening of the New York State Barge Canal, after thirteen years of engineering and construction work, gives the country a substantial addition to its transportation facilities. The barge canal has little in common with the "old ditch" across New York State. Deep water insures free movement for barges 150 feet long, 21 feet wide and drawing nine and one-half feet, with a cargo capacity of 700 tons. Four such barges can be moved as a unit, one of the four being a power boat, and the time from Buffalo to New York ought not to exceed five days. This estimate of the State Superintendent of Public Works probably is a conservative one—it is possible that the time may be reduced—but a five-day run is by no means slow, and the official statement gives the public an idea of the value of the canal in supplementing the service of the railroads.

New York Tribune

For two classes of freight the barge canal system will be especially useful. Grain may be brought in its barges from ports on the Great Lakes to the seaboard. Coal may be carried from the Pennsylvania fields to this city, to the Hudson for the supply of communities along that waterway and by way of Albany and the Champlain Canal for shipment to the north. Grain and coal are slow-moving freight which, by every rule, ought to be shipped through the canal now, thus releasing railroad equipment for more urgent uses. With the great additions to the system made in recent years, the old canal and its feeders have become a vast and important

TAX EXEMPTION ISSUE IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—By a resolution of the City Council a committee of five aldermen has been appointed to study and report on real estate exempted from taxation in Montreal. The motion as carried in the council, declares that one-quarter of the property valuation in the city is exempted. This consists of federal, provincial, municipal, church and school properties, which are by law exempted from the payment of the realty tax. Water rates are not included in the exemptions.

The motion declares that "it is in the public interest that the Board of Administrative Commissioners and the Council of the City of Montreal should make a combined effort at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec to obtain a substantial reduction in the number and value of the existing exemptions in order that the civic taxation upon real estate may be distributed in a more equitable manner."

STRIKE INVESTIGATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The strike of 1500 San Francisco warehouse workers, which began Thursday morning, is being investigated by Ralph P. Merritt, United States Food Administrator for California, to determine how far it affects the movement of food products, and to bring about an adjustment so far as foods may be involved.

All of the large warehouses are affected, and freight movement is seriously impeded. The strikers, who now work nine hours for \$3, ask an eight-hour day and \$4.

Soldiers have been called in to assist in the movement of government freight and an early adjustment of the situation is said to be absolutely necessary.

RENT LAWS FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HAMILTON, Ont.—The attention of the Great War Veterans Association having been called to the common practice among landlords of raising the rent of houses let to the families of soldiers now overseas, the association will ask the government to adopt rent laws similar to those in France and England.

EXPORTS OF WHITE OAK PROHIBITED

United States War Board So Announces. Exception to Be Only When Timbers Are to Used for Needed War Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The fact that the Government has prohibited the export of white oak, except for war requirements, has been made known in a communication from J. H. Woodhull, trade adviser of the War Board, to the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association. Mr. Woodhull's letter to J. H. Townsend, secretary-manager of the hardwood association, is in part as follows:

"I will thank you to notify the members of your association that hereafter all applications for the export of oak lumber must have attached to them a schedule of the contents of each car, giving in detail the kind of oak, the quality, and quantity, and the size into which the oak has been cut."

"We wish to advise that no white oak railroad ties or white oak ship timbers will be permitted exported from this country except where they are needed for war purposes."

"We are determined to preserve our white oak for furniture manufacture, agricultural implements and the numerous other industries in this country and Canada depending upon this species of oak for their supply for the coming years, as all other hardwoods are disappearing, and oak, especially white oak, is to be the mainstay of all the above industries for the future."

"We believe that the members of your association will appreciate our effort to conserve and control this essential national resource."

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Rag Bags of a New Kind

The woman who is endeavoring to administer her household without waste, sees helpful suggestions on every side in these days. Not yet visible to her, but soon to be introduced, are some unusually fine ideas which are being worked out by a woman designer in New York. Rag bags of a new kind are originated in these ideas, and the woman who has kept up the ancient and honorable custom of a rag bag, of the old-fashioned sort, will be delighted when she sees this way of utilizing its contents.

Aprons of old-fashioned rag bags. It is hard to believe that the small girls who spend happy hours, delving into the treasure store of the family rag bag, should in their grown-up days have allowed the rag bag custom to lapse. Sewing-table drawers, with a few neat rolls of cotton for mending, are poor substitutes for the big denim bag on the back of the garret door. Permission to rummage in that bag was worth some effort to gain. Once gained, with what solemn indrawing of breath was a small hand thrust into the mysterious depths! With what "oh's" and "ah's" of satisfaction was there drawn forth a goodly sized bit of material! How it was twisted and turned to plan to the best advantage! Then the solemn moment of inserting the scissors! With what tugs and jerks was the sewing finally accomplished, by means of a needle in which some kind person had firmly knotted the thread! Grown folk, doubtless, had more practical ways of using the contents of the rag bag, but none gave more pleasure than the doll's clothes which the small girls fashioned therefrom.

Other long-ago memories are recalled by these new-fashioned bags. One bag, intended for shopping use, is hand crocheted of rags in a round-and-round pattern, exactly like a lamp mat, and seems to belong on a center table, flanked by an autograph album and a glass-domed wreath of wax flowers. This special bag is in blue and gold tones. To secure the required color and texture, a careful choice of rags was made, the materials finally decided upon being blue ratine and blue-and-gold flowered bathrobe material. After the large circle was crocheted, the lower portion was turned and firmly sewed against the rest to form a pocket. Then three balls of the rags were made. One was sewed to the middle of the pocket. Over this slips a loop of the rags, which is fastened to the outer edge of the top of the circle. Thus a snug flap is formed, to cover the pocket and its contents. The other two balls of the rags are sewed at the ends of the flap as a finish, and to fasten down the loop of braided rags by which the bag is to be carried.

Oblong bags are woven on a loom, in wide stripes of carefully blended colors. Cotton material has been chosen for these, which makes them washable and, hence, eminently practical for all kinds of use. But the woman who has had experience with the beautiful effects of silk rags, in weaving rugs or pillow covers, will also want to experiment with the softer texture and richer colors of the silk fabric. These oblong bags are woven with linen color warp. An inch-wide band of the warp is left at the top, to be folded over in a neat and attractive finish. Braided strands of the thread which forms the warp, attached with tiny tassels of the same, form secure handles. A fringe of the linen thread finishes the lower edge of the bags.

Such bags as these, of cotton rags, will be a boon to the woman who likes to do her own marketing and finds it hard to get a bag-light enough to carry easily, and sufficiently firm so that she is not obliged to tuck it under her arm for safety when filled. These bags will bear a good weight and are, at the same time, most attractive in appearance.

Another practical use of a pair of these bags has been made by one woman. The bags were made especially to her order, in a favorite shade of soft blue, and hang on either side of her automobile. The little bundles which the shopper feels obliged to carry home these days and which, any automobile owner knows, slip and slide and get into all sorts of corners in an automobile, may be tucked into these bags. They hold a picnic luncheon, an extra pair of gloves or a veil. In fact, they are the veritable catch-all, which their designer calls them. For the woman who intends using these bags in her automobile, pillow covers are being made in designer and colors to match. The use of these pillow covers and bags might well be extended to the porch and garden.

The bags are also, being fashioned in suitable designs for school use. One in shades of tan and brown has a wide stripe of tan through the middle. On this is the most military of little soldiers in khaki suit and cap, with upraised gun, as though all ready to go over the top. Another school bag is in pink and the design is a little sunbonnet girl in pink and white, watering some flowering plants. Another bag is adorned with a goose, and there are innumerable flower designs from which to choose.

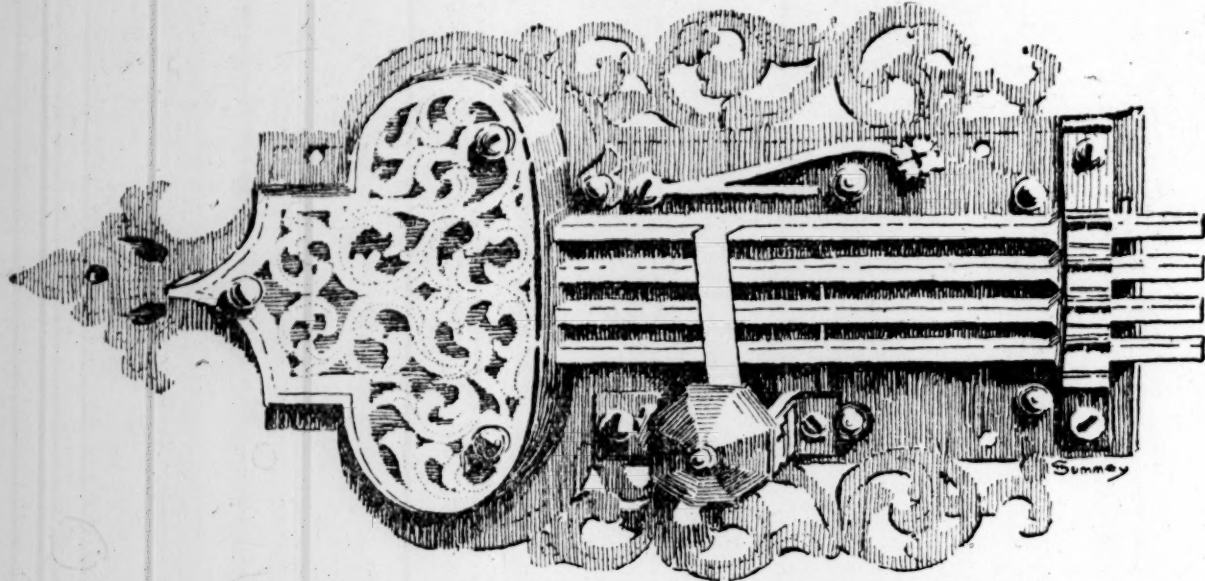
The bags to hold knitting are similar in shape and design to those for automobile use. One is in lavender, with a touch of yellow and black for contrast. Into the wide middle stripe of lavender is woven a design of pink roses and lavender asters. Another is yellow, pink and yellow roses being woven into the center stripe. Others have plain center stripes of neutral color, and on these are applied flowers and leaves of rags, padded to stand out conspicuously.

The family rag bag might also be called upon to yield bits of material, left over from the little girl's frocks, to make her a work or knitting bag, similar to those designed by the same woman who has originated the rag bags. The top of these bags is formed

of painted wood, with a little face and outstretched arms, similar to the painted wooden hangers for dresses. In the ends of the wooden arms are holes, through which are drawn the white wash cords and tassels by which the bag is to be carried. The bag itself is fashioned to resemble the dress of the little wooden doll and the effect is amusing and good looking. One Scotch lassie, whose brown curls are scoured by a red Tam o' Shanter, has a frock of red and black plaid. The frock fits loosely about the neck, with a V-shaped collar of white linen, from which hangs a tiny white tassel. The opening to the bag is skillfully hidden in the folds at the back of the frock and the bag, swinging from the

hand of its small owner, has the effect of a most remarkable doll.

Another doll with pretty pink cheeks, blue eyes and golden curls has a white mob hat with pink ribbons. Her dress is of pink and white checked gingham, and the little round collar of white linen has a crocheted edge. A blue plaid dress goes with a white sailor-hatted lassie, and a tiny lavender-striped frock is worn by a doll with a broad-brimmed hat, tied with lavender ribbons. Any cloth would make the little bag-dresses; but, in each of the original designs, a selection has been made of something that will launder easily and will look quite as well, after frequent washings, as it does when first purchased.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

A Lock of the Early Renaissance

Very early in the days of civilization man invented a device for fastening securely the doors of his home, and of the strong box in which he kept his choicest treasures; hence, what we of today call a lock is an article which can boast a truly ancient lineage, whatever the form it assumes in present times. Authorities differ as to what nation of people first invented locks; some credit the Chinese with originating them, while others mention the ancient Egyptians in that connection. They say, however, that the Egyptians were using a form of wooden lock as many as 4000 years ago, and that the Chinese, who also used wooden locks, may have had them even earlier than that. These early locks were secure, too, and the style that the Egyptians used which, as a rule, had the bar or bolt upon the outside, are still being used in that country today. Many of the people of China use, even now, locks of ancient design which they consider to be as trustworthy as more modern varieties. These old examples of locks, however, were for the most part very simple affairs, for use and not for ornament.

Locks and keys of iron and of bronze, in form based somewhat on

those made by the Egyptians, were used by the early Romans and other Italian people, also, as is evidenced by what the archaeologists have discovered in their excavations. In Pompeii, for example, one may see examples of these which have been unearthed from the ruins of the homes of that ancient city. They are huge things, usually, with very large keys, rather plain, as a rule, although sometimes ornamented with simple scrolls. In fact, the keys of many of the old-time locks were such really enormous affairs that men carried them upon their shoulders instead of dropping them casually into their pockets, as they do today. Even in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, in colonial America and elsewhere, the keys were often too large for pocket accommodation, although not ponderous enough to be borne upon the shoulders.

It was in the Middle Ages that locks really acquired an artistic value. That was the period in which workers in metals, both precious and common, flourished and when the wealthy had beautiful things in their homes and traveled about from one feudal castle to another, carrying with them great and richly ornamented chests containing their valued possessions. During

the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, much ingenuity and originality was expended upon lock making, also much artistic ability, but the possession of these was only for the rich. Others had to content themselves with the very simple, older forms.

The illustration pictures a lock of the Sixteenth Century, the Early Renaissance period. It is made of brass and steel and the workmanship is very beautiful. No key was used, apparently, with this lock, the bolts being shot—as they are in this present position—by means of the bar with the octagonal handle. The clever enlargement of the parallel bolts at the right, in order to prevent their being shot too far, is worthy of notice. The steel itself is of a beautiful soft tone, resembling somewhat the soft gray of old pewter.

A Few Official Goodies

In order to help the housekeeper who is alert for new articles of food for her table, or for new versions of old favorites, the Home Economics section of the United States Department of Agriculture frequently tests out recipes and then gives them out to the public. Often, too, they try out recipes which have been sent in to them by various housekeepers. Here are a few recipes for what might thus be called "official goodies."

Buckwheat Spice Cake—The ingredients are: 1 cup of buckwheat flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 3/4 teaspoon cloves, 3/4 cup of sugar, 3 tablespoons fat, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 egg and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Mix fat and sugar together, add the egg well beaten, then the milk and the dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Bake in a moderate oven. This is good either for a loaf cake or for cup cakes.

Corn Meal Cookies—The ingredients are: 1/2 cup of corn sirup, 1/2 cup of molasses, 1/4 cup of fat, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of salt, 6 tablespoons of sour milk, 2 cups of white corn meal, 1/2 teaspoon of soda, 1 cup of flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Sift together the dry ingredients, then stir together the sirup, molasses, the sour milk and the egg which has been well beaten; add these liquid ingredients to the dry ones. If liked, half a cup of chopped raisins or nuts is a pleasing addition. Drop the batter from a teaspoon upon a greased pan and bake about 15 minutes in a moderate oven. This recipe makes 55 or 60 cookies, about 2 inches in diameter.

Corn Meal Gingerbread—The ingredients are: 2 cups of yellow corn meal, 1/2 cup of molasses, 1/2 cup of sugar, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 cup of sour milk, 1 1/2 cups of sweet milk, 1 cup of wheat flour, 1 1/2 teaspoons of soda, 1 egg, 1 1/2 teaspoons of cinnamon and 1/2 teaspoon of cloves. Put the corn meal, molasses, sugar, butter, salt, sour milk and sweet milk in a double boiler and cook over hot water for about 25 minutes, after the mixture has become hot. Meantime, sift together the wheat flour, soda and spices. When the first mixture has cooked and cooled, add the dry ingredients to it also the one egg, well beaten. Bake in a shallow tin.

Indian Meal Doughnuts—The ingredients are: 3/4 cup of milk, 1 1/4 cups of very fine white corn meal, 1 1/2 cups of wheat flour, 1/4 cup of butter, 3/4 cup of sugar, 2 eggs well beaten, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 level teaspoon of salt. Put the milk and corn meal into a double boiler and heat together for about 10 minutes. Add the butter and the sugar to the meal. Sift together the wheat flour, baking powder, cinnamon and salt. Add these and the eggs to the meal. Roll out on a well-floured board; cut into the desired shapes; fry in deep fat; drain and roll in powdered sugar. This makes 30 medium-sized doughnuts.

It is said that doughnuts made with

When Peeling Tomatoes and Beets

The easiest way to peel tomatoes is to pour scalding water on them, let them stand for a moment, then drain the water off, when it will be found to be a simple matter to remove the skin almost in a sheet. When hot beets are to be peeled, however, the opposite treatment will be found to be best; that is, the hot beets should be held under the cold water faucet for a moment or two, letting the cold water run all over them. Then the skins may be removed with ease, merely rubbed off. In the case of the tomatoes, they may be quickly chilled while, with the beets, it is a simple matter to heat them again; merely cooling the surface does not cool them all the way through.

What "Shoddy" Really Is

According to the dictionary, the word shoddy was used originally to denote waste stuff shed or thrown off, the fluffy, fibrous waste from wool carding, worsted spinning or weaving of wools. Then it came to mean a fibrous material, obtained by deviling or tearing into fibers refuse wools—old stockings, rugs, druggies, etc.; and the same term was often applied to the material obtained from old cotton goods. Later the word shoddy was used to indicate a cloth of inferior quality, made of or containing a large proportion of shoddy, and from that it has acquired its common or colloquial use as a term signifying inferiority, sham and pretense. Because of this use of the term, many persons have a wrong idea of what shoddy really is, so certain exhibitors at the Textile Show in New York recently asserted to a visitor before their booth.

He was speaking of wool shoddy, and to those who had read caustic statements in the daily press concerning the presence of shoddy in uniforms manufactured for the men of the army and navy, his remarks were quite illuminating. It is when cotton is mixed with wool that one does not get the required warmth from a fabric, he said, and wool shoddy, or, rather, reworked wool, to avoid the term that has fallen into disrepute, is really an excellent and useful article. Moreover, he claimed that the industry of reclaiming and reworking wool ranks high as a conservation measure.

The sheep of the world, it was asserted, afford only a small quantity of the wool that is needed annually; thus, if wool were not reworked, there would not be nearly enough for all. Ninety per cent of the reworked wool produced is said to be made of materials which were, either all wool in the beginning, or wool from which any cotton content was carefully and absolutely eliminated.

Examples were shown of both virgin wool and reworked wool—wool shoddy. In many cases, the reworked wool proved to have a good long staple and to be better than the poor quality of virgin wool, which lent weight to the assertion that the reclaiming or reworking of wool is a worth-while industry. To the laymen, comparing the two as critically as was possible, the only difference was in this length of staple. The National Association of Wool Fiber Manufacturers, in a statement relating to the conservation of wool by-products, says:

"The material for the manufacture of reworked wool, or wool shoddy, is secured by the reclamation of the wool by-products of the woolen and worsted and the clothing industry. It includes the clippings and woolen

rag from every textile-manufacturing process. The industry gives value to household woolen rags. It takes the worn-out garments, a worsted suit, for instance, thoroughly sterilizes it, cleans it, and, subjecting it to the cleansing effect of acids, destroys the cotton and recovers the wool in the garments, returning it to the woolen mills in clean, workable condition. The reworked wool industry recovers hundreds of millions of pounds of material in this way, which would otherwise be wasted."

Some interesting statistics, collected by this association, show that about 1,486,000,000 pounds (secured weight) of wool are yielded annually by the world's sheep. As there is an average loss of some 30 per cent in the processes of manufacture, about 1,027,600,000 pounds of wool cloth are produced from this. As the number of people who need wool clothing, that is, people who live outside of the tropics, is figured at 1,159,000,000, it is estimated that, if there were no reworking of wool and this amount were divided up equally, each one would be entitled to 14 ounces a year, or a 44-inch square of light-weight material.

When one thinks of all-wool serge suits and the gowns and suits of other woolen fabrics worn by women, not to mention the woolen garments to which men are accustomed, one realizes the need for not wasting wool, but of extracting all the good that is in the fabric by working it over not once, but many times, as long as serviceable qualities remain.

Poor cloth, they say, is as often made of virgin wool as it is of reworked wool. It is the judicious admixture of the two that produces a

successful fabric. Were wool not reclaimed, the price of a woolen garment—that is, one made of virgin wool—would be prohibitive to most persons.

Thus it will be seen that the term shoddy is not always a term of reproach, indicating inferiority, but that, on the other hand, the industry of making wool shoddy, or reclaiming wool in order that it may give the utmost in service, is indeed a valuable one, especially in these conservation days. Just so long as it is pure wool, with no trace of cotton in it, wool shoddy is desirable and an important feature of the manufacture of sufficient woolen garments to clothe all who need them.

Thus it will be seen that the woman who buys intelligently and thoughtfully must not judge by a name that does not altogether please her, nor allow her judgment to be warped by mere rumors. It behooves her, in these days of the great crusade against waste—a crusade which every thinking man and woman will admit is a righteous one—to study well what she buys, whether it be food, clothes, household furnishings, or anything else, to buy what she needs and no more, in order that all may have their rightful share, to buy good materials and to use them to the utmost. If woolen garments, when too much worn for her usage, may be reworked and sufficient good material extracted from them to be used again in combination with new wool, as has been proved to be possible, then why should she not give the stamp of her approval to that good work, by buying such fabrics and giving them credit for all the satisfaction that she can get from them?

The Royal Palm

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It would be difficult to choose a plant more worthy of kingly rank than the Royal Palm of Cuba (Oreodoxa regia). Its majesty has so appealed to tree lovers that there is hardly a public garden, in any suitable climate, where specimens are not to be seen. In Brazil, at Botafogo, there is a magnificent avenue of these trees, more than half a mile long. The stems some hundred feet high, give the appearance of a double row of ivory pillars. The palm collection in the Hongkong Botanic Gardens is graced by a fine example, and to see this smooth white column, with its crown of waving fernlike leaves towering up against the blue hills behind, is an experience to be remembered. The terrace on which it stands is a projection from the steep mountainside, being part of a spur supporting the Botanic Gardens, Government House, and some of the oldest and finest buildings in the colony.

Being, moreover, the earliest foothold of the garden-loving British settlers, it abounds in fine old trees and constitutes not only the prettiest residential part of the town of Victoria (Hongkong), but probably of the whole of China. To this leafy district, the palms make a fitting culmination, and suitably reward the visitor who has climbed up the ever-mounting zigzag asphalt roads that lead into the gardens, on their way to the peak 1500 feet above. It thus happens that the palms, and especially the one to which reference has been made, stand in an exposed spot and have to withstand the great wind (the tai-fung, or typhoon) which sweeps over the coast of China in the autumn months. The palms do not seem to mind. They bend over before each gust, their leaves are blown over their heads like an umbrella inside out; and, as soon as the typhoon is past and has roared off across the town, they stand up again, and their foliage falls into its accustomed place, to await with un-

concern the next approaching air-wave. Palm leaves are large, heavy objects, and, when one falls across a road, it considerably obstructs the way until it is removed. On one of the writer's first ricksha drives in Hongkong, his coolie stopped, and, as it was dark and it was not seen what the obstruction was, the Chinaman had to explain that it was a leaf. What he actually said was, "Belong one piece leaf have fall down, but maskee plenty coolies come bymy makee pull one side." And, sure enough, it was one leaf, a Caryota palm leaf some 20 feet long, requiring more than two men to move it.

A Man's Favorite Recipe for Welsh Rarebit

A man who likes to cook occasionally—and what he considers interesting dishes—makes his Welsh rarebit, which his friends all like, in the following manner: First he cuts 1/2 pound of cheese into small pieces and melts it in a double boiler. Then he mixes together 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of mustard and a pinch of cayenne pepper and stirs this into 2 tablespoons of butter, melted, with 1/2 cup of milk. This he adds to the melted cheese and, last of all, 2 eggs well beaten.



Diary of a Perfect Coiffure

7 A.M. Done up for the day in just the most becoming style. Covered neatly with a Fashionette, though I look so fluffy I'd never know it if I hadn't seen it adjusted.
1 P.M. Out to a luncheon. The Fashionette was still keeping me in place perfectly.
7 P.M. All ready for dinner and not a curl out of place. Many women all day long have wondered how I secured the effect. It was all due to my Fashionette.

Fashionette Invisible HAIR NETS

are made of finest human hair, sterilized and processed for absolute invisibility and exceptional strength. In self-conforming, cap-shaped, or all-over styles—each in a sanitary envelope.
At all good stores.
15c each—two for a quarter.
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Togards



Wear Togards and Keep Your Toes from Working Through Your Hosiery.

SLIPPED over the toes under the stockings they insure longer hosiery wear and aid in securing perfect foot comfort. The thousands who make TOGARDS a daily habit are not conscious of wearing them—they are so light and comfortable. Especially valuable for those who do much walking.

Two qualities, lisle and silk. All sizes. Natural color only, not dyed.

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SILK...25c PAIR

Every pair in a sealed, transparent packet bearing the TOGARD trade-mark.

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Insure your clothes and furs by simply hanging them in SHERMAN'S CEDAR MOTH-GUARD. In your closet and all moth-eaten clothes will be eliminated. This device works continuously. Write today before putting your clothes away for the season. The secret of the Cedar MOTH-GUARD is its scent of Cedar, which moths cannot tolerate. Complete ready to use, \$2.00 (3 for \$5.00), postpaid by any part of the United States.

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Hempstead, N. Y.

ORDNANCE PLANT
IN PITTSBURGH

Work to Be Started Shortly on
\$70,000,000 Works for Guns
of the Larger Calibers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Construction of a great ordnance plant on Neville Island, plans for which were recently announced by the War Department at Washington, will shortly be started by the United States Steel Corporation. The plant will make the larger caliber guns for the army and navy, will cost about \$70,000,000, will cover some 400 acres and employ 30,000 men.

According to the steel men of this district, Neville Island is the best situated place in the country for such a plant. Located in the Ohio River a short distance below Pittsburgh, the island covers over 1000 acres. It is within 60 miles of the great coal mines along the Monongahela River and within comparatively short distance from the coke ovens. The land on which the plant will be built is owned by the American Land Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, and arrangements are being made to transfer it at once. It is high and level, and even during flood season is never inundated.

Government engineers report that when the Ensworth dam is completed on the Ohio River the plants operating on Neville Island will have a permanent water source the year round and boats of the largest Ohio River type, operating between the island and Pittsburgh, can navigate. The Carnegie Steel Company operates one of the largest and best equipped furnaces on Neville Island a short distance from the site of the new plant, and it is possible, according to those who are familiar with the project, that this blast furnace may be used until the new plant can be wholly in action.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Consumer

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS.—There is one factor in the food conservation campaign that is evidently receiving too little attention, although its importance cannot be questioned. That one underrated factor is nothing less than general public approbation and sympathy. The consumer has been getting the worst of it right along. Production is stimulated, and no one questions that production needed stimulation. The interests of the wholesaler and the retail dealer have received, in turn, due attention and these were legitimate interests which were not to be sacrificed unwisely. But when the entire record is summed up, it is very easily discoverable that practically all of the real war sacrifice is asked of the poor defenseless ultimate consumer. Everybody else is being taken care of in a way to avoid sacrifice. Now if it is considered for a moment that the ultimate consumer is numerically, at least, important to the state, even in the strictly economic sense, it will appear that no prosperity leaving him out of account can have within itself any permanency, and that in a democracy, at least, it is mistaken policy to underestimate the short-sightedness of piling burdens on the backs of one class, in the name of patriotic sacrifice, to the advantage of more favored citizens. In food conservation and price fixing, everybody apparently has his day except the ultimate consumer. It isn't the load that hurts; it is this systematic injustice inflicted in the name of patriotic necessity. Give the consumer a square deal, if his good will is of any value, and his rights have any weight.

Ireland's Worst Enemies

NEW YORK WORLD.—Of American sympathy for Ireland there has never been any question. Ties of blood and ties of sentiment have created a union of hearts from which the Irish people have never failed to draw comfort. But there is a class of Irish agitators in this country—a few of them aliens and temporary residents—who in the emergency of the war are disposed to misuse their opportunities. From their places of safety they are bent on stirring up mischief in Ireland, with the obvious purpose of giving aid to the enemies of this country. With them the great mass of the true friends of Ireland in the United States have no alliance or association; to the methods of this element, as loyal Americans, they can never assent. It is not conceded to be the privilege of German subjects and pro-Germans in this country to conspire against the United States or its allies. If they attempt it, effective remedies are available. It cannot be contended that to persons of any other nationality or extraction the same extraordinary privileges are open. Americans, of whatever origin, cannot look with favor upon the efforts of a small number of persons who seek to make trouble for an ally of the United States by preaching violence and sedition in Ireland.

Coal, Not Excuses, Wanted

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL.—Optimistic predictions as to the outlook for coal in New England next winter have been followed by a statement that there is great danger of another fuel shortage. The opinion of the Fuel Administrator for New England, that "we are very much worse off than last year," is calculated to arouse a general feeling of apprehension. The information given by textile manufacturers in Boston is disquieting enough—shipments to this district are twenty thousand tons a day behind the schedule.

Coal is plentiful—in the ground. The problem is to dig it out and send it where it is needed. The government having assumed control of mining and shipments, the public naturally holds the federal Fuel Administration accountable for any failure to get it to

consumers. We have heard much about the importance of placing orders with dealers at once, so as to have a considerable part of the winter's supply stored in our bins before cold weather. The advice is good, but instructions to "order early" do not meet the situation—the dealers must have the coal. What are the fuel authorities at Washington doing in regard to barges for the coastwise coal trade? It is represented that the railroads cannot carry the supply for New England. Relief thus is to be had only by increasing the facilities for water transportation. The public is entitled to a definite statement as to whether or not coal barges are being diverted from the New England ports and whether or not there is a prospect of increasing the number of carriers during the summer. New England wants coal, not excuses.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Henry Seidel Canby, professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., is to be one of a group of special lecturers at Cambridge University, England, this summer. Their general subject will be "The United States of America." They all will be Americans, or former residents of the United States, and conversant with its history, life and ideals. Professor Canby has been looming up of late years as a considerable figure at Yale, and one of the men helping to bring in a renaissance of literature at that institution. Moreover, he has written on various phases of social evolution in the university and in its environment in books that have disclosed him as a man with a broad conception of his duties, and not a mere pedant or academic bibliophile and dilettante. His forte in this special new duty and privilege opening before him in August will not be to talk like a jurist or statesman or student of constitutional evolution, but to describe just what the American people are doing in education and in creative literature, and how the social structure is being modified by conditions of living of the new age.

D. Ghambashidze is a prominent leader in the new movement which is trying to reorganize Russia as a United States of Russia. An economist of note, Mr. Ghambashidze is honorary secretary and a member of the executive committee of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in London of which he is the organizer, and among his recent activities has been the founding of a Georgian Information Bureau. Mr. Ghambashidze is himself a Georgian, and does as much as any one man could possibly do to arouse public interest in a part of the world, Georgia and the Caucasus, which, as the bridge between Europe and Asia, constitutes a key position in the way of Pan-German and Pan-Turanian schemes of conquest. Mr. Ghambashidze lectures widely under the auspices of prominent public men to various societies and educational bodies, and his name is constantly found above articles in high-class periodicals. Altogether the volume of work done by Mr. Ghambashidze voluntarily on behalf of his own country and in the general public interest would probably prove sufficient for most men without the direction of important business interests.

William Fraser McDowell, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North), headed the delegation of federated Protestants who waited on President Wilson on May 14 and urged upon him action coincident with that of Congress which will prevent, during the entire period of the war, by whatever means feasible, "the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor of all kinds for use as a beverage, including the importation of all liquor." Bishop McDowell was doubtless chosen partly because of the precedence the denomination he serves has as an aggressive champion of prohibitory laws. That he has been vigilant and influential also is true, whether viewed from the personal or the official standpoint. He is an Ohio man, educated at Ohio Wesleyan and at Boston University, Boston, Mass. He has had a varied career in the church, the chancery of the University of Denver, Colo., following work in the pastorate. Then he became administrator of the educational board of the denomination, and then, in 1904, a bishop. He has broadened the range of his activities far beyond those of a mere ecclesiastical and denominationalist, and has done his part in influential positions in civic and non-sectarian organizations. Like all the bishops of his denomination he has seen the world at large, owing to his official visits to conferences in Europe and Asia.

Erasmus M. Weaver, major-general, United States army, who is retiring from the post of chief of the coast artillery because he has reached the age limit, has for some time been appraised as one of the best educated and most alert of the army's officers, a man whose knowledge of the achievements of foreign armies was unusually ample, and who always has stood for "preparedness" by the United States, and proved his faith by his works in the coast protection equipment. He graduated from West Point and then at once went into the artillery arm. Steady study and service led him later to an honorable record in the artillery school and to his position as head of the coast artillery. In 1909 he joined the general staff of the army, and he is now on the War Council headed by the Secretary of War. Much of his time while in active service has been employed in teaching at West Point and at high-grade educational institutions with courses in military tactics.

TRACTORS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canada Food Board has made further arrangements with the Henry Ford & Sons Company to continue to furnish tractors at cost for the use of Canadian farmers. Already more than 1000 of these tractors have been supplied to Canadian farmers.

DON COSSACKS
AND BOLSHIEVISM

Armando Zanetti Says Free Territory of Don Only Orderly Region in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Italian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The only corner of Russia in which something like the old order and the old plenty still prevail, where the soldiers still salute and respect their officers, where the courts and the banks still carry on their functions, where crime is punished and an impartial authority protects the citizens, is, so Armando Zanetti, the special correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia states in a letter written from Novocerkassk, the free territory of the Cossacks of the Don. For this reason those who cannot adapt themselves to liberty as the Bolsheviks interpret it have taken refuge there. It is, perhaps, Signor Zanetti thinks, because they have so long been educated in real liberty—as those who have given their service to the Tsar in exchange for certain prerogatives of liberty, as, so Armando Zanetti, the special correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia states in a letter written from Novocerkassk, the free territory of the Cossacks of the Don. 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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS AGAIN IRREGULAR

Fluctuations of Securities Wide and Erratic, With Industrials Leading in Activity—Tractions Are Conspicuous

The upward movement in the securities markets which started in the late trading yesterday was renewed this morning. Opening prices on the New York stock exchange were strong, many active stocks selling at a point or more above Thursday's closing level. These included American Locomotive, Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel, "H," Crucible, Republic Steel and New York Air Brake. Many large fractional gains were made by other issues.

Boston Elevated again was the active leader of the Boston market, recording a good early gain. West End also was strong. The rise in Boston Elevated is the result of the bill becoming a law allowing the company the right to charge for service at cost and to allow for a dividend of 6 per cent for the first two years, 5 1/2 per cent for the next two, and 6 per cent thereafter.

By the end of the first hour many stocks had lost about all of their early gains. Then a rally started, and by midday some good advances were established. U. S. Steel was very active.

Stocks began to sell off toward the end of the first half hour. After opening up 3/4 at 110 1/4 it declined a point. By midday it was selling again around the opening price. The traction stocks were in demand. United Railways of San Francisco advanced 1 1/2 before midday. Philadelphia Company advanced 2 1/2 to 31. Good net gains at midday were recorded by Tennessee Copper, Sloss-Sheffield, Virginia Carolina Chemical, Westinghouse Electric, Union Pacific, Republic Steel, New York Air Brake, International Agricultural, American Woolen, Great Northern Ore, Colorado Fuel, Marine preferred, General Motors, General Electric and Bethlehem Steel "B."

Boston Elevated, after opening on the Boston exchange at 72, moved up to 73 1/2. West End and Massachusetts Electric preferred also advanced well. American Telephone was up a point at 99 1/2.

American Telephone was among the strong features of the early afternoon. Further gains also were made by the industrials. Trading was quiet and the tone firm at the beginning of the last hour.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Shipping Board has made reduction of 50 cents a ton in the charter rate for requisitioned American ships, effective June 1. The new rate will be \$3.65 a ton deadweight for cargo ships (including tankers) under 11 knots speed, with an addition of 50 cents a ton for every knot or part of a knot over 11. For passenger ships the new rate will be \$5.25 a gross ton for ships under 11 knots speed, with an addition of 50 cents a gross ton for every knot or part of a knot over 11.

H. L. Gwaltner & Co., New York, say: The local raw silk market during the past week has experienced a radical downward revision of prices, brought about by a sudden collapse of the Yokohama market. The decline was particularly severe on tram stocks amounting to about 30 cents per pound, while the higher sorts declined to a lesser degree. After a temporary suspension of activity the lower range of prices is attracting renewed interest and buyers are returning to the market not only for spot silk, but for forward delivery, contracts being reported extending in some instances to the end of the year.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR

BOSTON, Mass.—The report of the International & Great Northern for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows total operating revenues of \$12,588,224, an increase of \$1,821,279, net revenue \$3,938,230, a gain of \$957,334, and a surplus after interest deductions of \$1,697,139, or \$1,133,099 more than in the preceding year.

WEATHER

Official Predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; moderate easterly winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight; Saturday, part cloudy, slightly warmer in interior.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight; Saturday, part cloudy, slightly warmer in interior.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 60° 10 a. m. 61° 12 noon 62°

IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temp.
Albany	54
Boston	60
Chicago	56
Cincinnati	54
Denver	52
Des Moines	52
Indianapolis	52
Kansas City	52
Nashville	52
New Orleans	74
New York	60
Philadelphia	56
Pittsburgh	54
Portland, Ore.	54
Portland, Me.	54
San Francisco	48
St. Louis	54
Washington	60

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 11:33 Moon sets 4:06 a. m. Sun rises 5:15 High water, 11:27 p. m. Sun sets 8:08 11:16 a. m. 11:27 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:38 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allis-Chalmers	36	36 1/4	35 3/4	35 3/4
Allis-Chalmers	86	86 1/4	86	86
Am Ag Chem	85 1/4	86	85 1/4	86
A A Chem pf	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Am Can	47 1/4	48 1/4	47	46 1/4
Am Can pf	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Am Car Fy	29	29 1/4	29	29
Am Cot Oil	42 1/4	42 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Am H & L	12 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/4	14 1/4
Am H & L pf	7	6 1/4	7	6 1/4
Am Ice Sec	32	32	31 1/4	31 1/4
Am Ice Sec pf	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Am Int Corp	54 1/4	55 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/4
Am Lined	41 1/4	42 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4
Am Lined pf	80 1/4	81 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Am Loco	67	67 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
*Am Smelt	79 1/4	80	78	78
Am Smelt pf	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Am Steel Fy	67	67 1/4	67	67 1/4
Am Sugar	113	113	112 1/4	112 1/4
Am Tel & Tel	99 1/4	101 1/4	99	99
Am Woolen	58	60 1/4	58	59 1/4
Am Wool pf	94 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4
Am Zinc	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Anaconda	66 1/4	66 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Atchafalpa	85 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
At Gulf	109 1/4	110 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4
Bald Loco	94 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4
Balt & Ohio	54	54	53 1/4	54
Bethlehem	1	1	1	1
Butte Steel	87 1/4	87 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Butte Steel pf	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
BFGood	100	100	100	100
Brook R T	22 1/4	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Brook R T pf	44	44	44	44
Burns Bros	130	130	129	129
Butterick	8	8	8	8
Butte Cop	10	10 1/4	10	10 1/4
Butte & Sup	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Cal Petrol	18	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Can Pacific	146	146 1/4	146	146
Central Fdy	40	40	40	40
Ct Leather	68 1/4	70 1/4	68	68
Cer de Pas	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Ches & Ohio	58	58	57 1/4	57 1/4
CM & St Paul	43 1/4	43 1/4	42	42
CM & St Paul pf	74 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
CM & St Paul	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Chir 16 pf	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Chir 16 pf	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
C & G West pf	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Chl & NW	92	92	92	92
Chile Cop	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Chino Cop	43 1/4	43 1/4	43	43 1/4
Col Fuel	52	54 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Col Gas & El	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Col Can	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Corn Prod	42 1/4	42 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Corn Prod pf	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Cruc Steel	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Cuban CSug	32 1/4	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Cuban CS pf	81	81	80 1/4	80 1/4
Del & Huds	108 1/4	108 1/4	107	107
Del & Lac	165	165	165	165
Denver pf	8	8	8	8
Elkhorn	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Erle	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Erle 1st pf	32	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
FM & S pf	24	24	24	24
FM & S W	34	34 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Gen Electric	149 1/4	150	149	149
Gen Motors	124	125 1/4	123	123
G Motors pf	81	81	81	81
Gt Nor pf	89	89 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Gt Nor Ore	32 1/4	32 1/4	32	32
Green Can	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Gulf States	87 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Has & Bar	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Inspiration	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Int Ag Corp	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Int Ag Corp pf	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4
Int Con Cor	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Int Con Cor pf	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Int Mor Mar	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
I Mer Mar pf	102	102 1/4	100	100
In Nickel Ct	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
In Paper	41 1/4	42 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
In Paper S	61 1/4	62	61 1/4	61 1/4
Kenne Cop	33	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Lack Steel	88 1/4	88 1/4	88	88
Lehigh Val	60	60 1/4	60	60 1/4
Mex Petrol	97	98 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Mex Pet pf	94	94	94	94
Miami	28 1/4	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Midvale St	53 1/4	54 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Mo Pacific	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Mo Pac w pf	54	54	54	54
Nat C & C	51 1/4	52	51 1/4	51 1/4
Nat Enamel	20 1/4	20 1/4	20	20
Nevada Con	20 1/4	20 1/4	20	20
NY & M	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
NY A Brake	136 1/4	137 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4
NY Central	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
NY Dock	25	25	25	25
NY H & H	42 1/4	43	41	41 1/4
NW	104 1/4	104 1/4	104	104
North Pac	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
NS Steel	60	60	60	60
O Cities Gas	39 1/4	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Ont Silver	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Pacific Mail	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Pacific T & T	24	24 1/4	24	24 1/4
Penna	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Peoples Gas	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Phila Co	29	31	29	29 1/4
Pierce Ar W	40 1/4	41	39 1/4	39 1/4
Pitts Coal	52 1/4	53 1/4	52	52
P & W Va	28	28 1/4	28	28
P & W Va pf	69	69	69	69
Pressed St	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Pullman Ser	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Pullman	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4
Ray Con	25 1/4	25 1/4	25	25 1/4
Reading	87 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Repub I & S	90	90	87	87
Royal Dutch	90	90	90	90
Rumely pf	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Ry Steel Sp	56	56 1/4	56	56 1/4
Seab A D	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Sinclair Oil	29	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Sloss Sh	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Sloss Sh pf	93	93	93	93

BIG PROFITS FOR BAG & PAPER CO.

Showing for First Quarter of Current Year Indicates Another Satisfactory Twelve Months

BOSTON, Mass.—Based on results of the first quarter of the current year the Union Bag & Paper Corporation would seem to be in line for another satisfactory twelve months, similar to that of 1917. After allowing for depreciation and repairs, and providing \$90,000 as the quarter's share of the excess profits tax, the balance amounted to approximately \$159,000, which is equivalent to \$5.18 on the outstanding \$10,000,000 capital stock, or at the annual rate of about \$21. This compares with \$6.20 earned in the corresponding quarter of last year, and with actual earnings for the stock for the full 12 months of 1917 of \$21.03.

This showing for the first three months is particularly pleasing in view of the changed conditions which exist now from those of a year ago. The balance available for dividends from the first quarter was slightly more than \$100,000 under those of the corresponding period last year, due to the higher operating costs on account of increased wages, supplies, etc.

No profits from the St. Maurice Paper Company, Ltd., were included in the quarterly statement, although Union Bag & Paper Corporation owns 75 per cent of the outstanding \$5,000,000 stock. The St. Maurice Paper Company, however, is showing substantial profits at the present time, but it is deemed wise to use these profits in liquidating part of the debt incurred in the construction of new buildings. Before long, however, it is believed that the Union Bag & Paper Corporation will reap a satisfactory return from this equity. Last year this Canadian concern showed net profits amounting to almost \$600,000.

Although the \$10,000,000 stock of the corporation is normally on a 6 per cent basis, last year the directors declared two extras of 2 per cent each, bringing the total for 1917 to 10 per cent. On Jan. 5 of this year 2 per cent was announced, payable in Liberty bonds. Stockholders expect a continuation of this policy so long as the present run of profits continues.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Today—Eighty-three bbls apples, 5200 cts; strawberries, 1182 bxs oranges, 2023 bxs grapefruit, 20,000 bbls bananas, 1385 cts pineapples, 1088 bxs peanuts, 4261 bu potatoes, 13 barrels sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today—657 pkgs, last year 74 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices
Flour—Wheat flour not offered for shipment; white corn flour per 100 lbs. in sacks, \$4.90@5.10; barley flour in sacks, \$9.60@10.10; rye flour in sacks, \$10@11.25.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 2, yellow, \$1.84@1.85; k. d. No. 3, yellow, \$1.74@1.75; w. d. No. 4, yellow, \$1.64@1.65; k. d. yellow, \$1.54@1.55. Prompt shipment: Natural No. 2, yellow, \$1.87@1.88; natural No. 3, yellow, \$1.81@1.82; k. d. No. 4, yellow, \$1.67@1.68; k. d. yellow, \$1.57@1.58.

Oats—Transit ship 40 to 42 lbs, 87 1/2¢ @88¢; 38 to 40 lbs, 86 1/2¢ @87¢; 36 to 38 lbs, 85¢ @86¢. Prompt shipment: 40 to 42 lbs, 87¢ @87 1/2¢; 38 to 40 lbs, 86¢ @87¢; 36 to 38 lbs, 84 1/2¢ @85¢.

Oatmeal—Rolled \$5.10 per 90 lbs in sack; cut and ground \$5.87 per 90 lbs in sack.

Corn Meal (per 100 lbs)—Feeding \$3.20@3.25; cracked corn, \$3.25@3.35; white corn meal, \$4.25@4.60; yellow corn meal, \$4.10@4.50; hominy grits and samp, \$4.60.

Hay—No. 1 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$27@28; No. 2 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$21@22; No. 1 grade, east, \$21@22; No. 2 grade, east, \$18; No. 3 grade, \$15; stock hay, \$12@13.

Straw—Rye choice, \$22; fair to good, \$20@21.

Beans—Car lots (per 100 lbs): New York and Michigan choice pea beans, \$13@13.50; fair to good, \$11@12; California small white, \$13.25@13.75; yellow eye, fancy, \$13@13.50; fair to good, \$11.50@12.50; red kidney, fancy, \$13.50@14; fair to good, \$12@12.50; Canada peas, \$7@7.30; green peas, \$10.50@12.50; lima beans, \$12.25@13.50.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.75@1.90 per 100 lbs; sweet, \$3@3.25 bskt; new southern, \$3.50@4.50.

Eggs—Fancy henney and near-by, 45¢ @46¢; eastern extras, 42¢ @43¢; western extras, 40¢ @41¢; western prime firsts, 36¢ @37¢; western firsts, 35¢ @36¢.

Onions—Texas, \$1.50@1.65 crt; white, \$1.50@1.60.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 45¢ @45 1/2¢; western firsts, 43¢ @43 1/2¢; renovated, 37¢ @38¢; ladies, 32 1/2¢ @33 1/2¢.

Fruit—Oranges, California navel, \$4@7; grapefruit, \$2.50@5.50 bx; strawberries, 10¢ @22¢ bx; pineapples, \$2.50@5¢; watermelons, 60¢ each.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, \$6@7; grade A, \$5@5.50; No. 1 fresh packed, \$3.50@5; ungraded, \$2.75@3.50; North, \$1@2.25; western box apples, \$2.75@4.

Sugar—American Refinery options granulated and fine as a basis at 7.45¢ a pound in 100-bbl lots.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices: Lead, spot, 7.10@7.30; May

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT OF WESTINGHOUSE CO.

Electric and Manufacturing Concern Enjoys Largest Gross Earnings in Company's History—Net Income Is Less

BOSTON, Mass.—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended March 31, last, gross earnings of \$95,735,496, the largest in the history of the company, an increase of \$6,195,964 over the previous year, and \$45,466,166 over 1916. Net income for the year after all taxes including the excess profits tax was \$15,405,680, a decrease of \$2,674,209 from that of last year. After the payment of preferred dividends amounting to \$259,502, the balance available for the common of \$15,146,178 was equivalent to \$10.66 on the \$70,813,950 outstanding common stock, compared with \$12.98 in the previous year, and \$8.53 on the \$52,644,800 common for the year ended March 31, 1916.

Profit and loss surplus as of March 31, 1918, of \$26,404,694, compared with \$18,105,298 at the close of 1917, while total assets and liabilities increased from \$127,542,811 last year to \$164,714,378.

The income account for the year ended March 31, last, compares as follows:

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$95,735,496	\$89,539,442
Factory cost	80,235,336	75,077,732
Net income	15,500,160	14,461,710
Other income	1,232,523	1,386,447
Total income	16,732,683	15,848,157
Interest	1,429,652	1,683,418
Net income	15,303,031	14,164,739
Dividend	1,429,652	1,683,418
Surplus	13,873,379	12,481,321
Assets	164,714,378	127,542,811
Liabilities	138,289,689	119,437,523
Surplus	26,424,689	8,105,298

The consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 1918, shows cash on hand of \$8,918,555, compared with \$12,476,320 on the corresponding date in 1917. Notes and accounts receivable stand at \$29,150,835 compared with \$37,693,143, and working and trading assets \$60,548,532 compared with \$1,934,594. In addition to \$15,000,000 of one-year notes the company has bank loans outstanding of \$12,700,000, compared with \$15,100,000 of bank loans a year ago and no on-year notes.

Chairman Tripp says in part:

The gross earnings (as billed) for the year include shipments since June 15, 1917, from the machine works (formerly Westinghouse Machine Co.) also \$4,536,000 for munitions. The volume of sales billed for the regular products was greatly in excess of any previous year.

As of April 1, 1918, the value of unfilled orders in hand was \$147,857,580, of which \$110,185,007 was for regular products. No facilities heretofore employed on regular products are engaged on munition work.

Property and plant account includes expenditures during the year in connection with the Essington Works, This plant, now complete and nearly equipped, is operating with a force of about 3000 men, which it is expected will be increased to approximately 6000 during the year. Contract with the United States Government for equipment of cargo ships will occupy the capacity of this plant for approximately two years.

Another important improvement completed during the year is the factory at Trenton, N. J., for manufacture of incandescent lamps. This factory has been in operation for some months.

In the latter part of 1916, a proposal was submitted to your directors for purchase of a small part of your holdings in the British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in order that a controlling interest might be transferred from the United States to England. Negotiations were concluded under which your holdings of 4 per cent debenture stock and preference and ordinary shares in the British company were sold to a syndicate formed in England (Electric Holdings, Ltd.) and payment therefor has been received in 5 per cent prior lien debenture bonds, maturing in ten years. These bonds are secured by pledge of all securities sold and certain other additional collateral.

Certain new trading agreements of mutual advantage have been entered into between the British Company, Electric Holdings, Limited, and your company.

The cancellation of the Russian rifle contracts resulted in your company sustaining the full loss of \$5,000,000 against which a reserve in that amount was set aside last year. Your directors, therefore, authorized the absorption of this amount in said reserve. The necessary entries were made as of Dec. 31, 1917, so that the books of your company as of March 31, 1918, include no accounts relating to the contracts for Russian rifles.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75-16, cables 4.75-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.75, and 90-days at 4.71. Paris cables 5.05%, checks 5.15%. Lire cables 9.05%, checks 9.07%. Swiss cables 4.04, checks 4.08. Guilders cables 4.94, checks 4.9. Pesetas cables 28%, checks 28. Stockholm cables 34%, checks 34%. Christiania cables 31%, checks 31%. Copenhagen cables 31%, checks 31%. Ruble notes nominal at 14%.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$14,437,642	\$13,944,255
Balance	11,696,000	7,179,876

The Boston subsidiary's credit balance today is \$544,447.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL PROFITS BIG

Reports Based on the Fiscal Year Outlook Promise the Largest Company Returns on Record

BOSTON, Mass.—The recent strength and activity in the shares of American Cotton Oil are based on the expectation that for the fiscal year to end Aug. 31 next, share profits of the company will easily be the best that have ever been experienced. Recently the stock sold up to 43, as compared with the low price of 25 made last January, and with 64 in 1915, when earnings were only one-half the present rate.

Despite the excess-profits tax, it is believed that the balance available for the common stock, after interest charges, taxes and preferred dividends, will be fully three times those of the preceding year, when the company showed share profits of \$4.56. This is based on actual results for the first seven months of American Cotton Oil's fiscal year, with the returns for April estimated. In some quarters it is believed that the last four months will show up even better than the first eight, which would mean that considerably more than 12 per cent for the \$20,237,100 common will be earned.

At the close of the previous year, American Cotton Oil had a net working capital of approximately \$14,000,000, which amount has been considerably increased.

The close end of the company's business is showing up much better than was expected, notwithstanding the higher cost of materials. Even with the close of the war it is believed that this branch of business will continue to show heavy profits.

In 1911 a dividend of 2½ per cent was paid on the junior stock and nothing more was paid until 1916 when 4 per cent was distributed, which rate has since continued. With prospects of earnings three times the current rate of dividends, it would not be surprising if stockholders were rewarded in a more liberal manner in the near future.

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to Dr. Everett Jones of Brookline a lot of vacant land on Beacon Street, near Washington Street, Brookline, adjoining purchaser's residence. The land contains 18,430 square feet and carries an assessment of \$19,600.

Matthew D. Furlong et al. have taken title from Guy D. Tobey, Inc., and Francis I. Welsh to the single frame dwelling and 12,000 square feet of land at 23 Gardner Street, West Roxbury. The property is assessed on \$4000 and \$1300 of the amount applies on the land.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

A frame dwelling and 5000 square feet of land, owned by Mark Harris and wife at 27 Gaston Street, Roxbury, and taxed on \$6500, including \$2200 on the land, has been sold to Ervin R. Dix.

George O. Curtis has sold his frame house and lot of land, at 128 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, valued at \$4600. Of this amount \$1800 is carried on 2732 square feet of land. John Donovan and wife are the new owners.

The dwelling and 4534 square feet of land, owned by Bertha M. Stockholm, at 8 Mill Street, Dorchester, has been sold to August E. Ekberg and wife. The total assessment is \$3600, of which \$900 is land value.

SOUTH END AND HYDE PARK

The three-story and basement brick house at 15 Norwich Street, South End, has been sold by the owner, Ernest H. Dexter, to Stephen B. Sanfey and wife. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$4300, which includes \$1000 carried on the 1376 square feet of land.

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of a frame dwelling and 6928 square feet of land, owned by Frank S. Goodhue and purchased by Anton Scholten. The property is located at 63 Davidson Street, Hyde Park, and is valued at \$2600, including \$900 on the land.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD

Final papers have passed in the sale of the estate at 346 Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, carrying a total valuation of \$3700 of which \$1100 is on the 3300 square feet of land. The grantor was Frederick J. Gillman, and the purchaser Mary A. Pierce for a home. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

DOWN TOWN BUSINESS LEASE

The Louis K. Liggett Company has leased for a term of years their store at 29 State Street, to Lewandos Dyeing & Cleaning Company. Whitcomb & Company were the brokers.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Pacific, was appointed last night by W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, as regional director for the southern district, with headquarters at Atlanta, to succeed C. H. Markham, who has been made director of the new Allegheny region. N. D. Maher, president of the Norfolk & Western, was named regional director for the new Pocahontas operating district.

REGIONAL DIRECTORS CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—B. L. Winchell, traffic director of the Union Pacific, was appointed last night by W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, as regional director for the southern district, with headquarters at Atlanta, to succeed C. H. Markham, who has been made director of the new Allegheny region. N. D. Maher, president of the Norfolk & Western, was named regional director for the new Pocahontas operating district.

GOOD EARNINGS OF STANDARD OIL

Returns of Companies in This Group Compare Favorably With Those of Previous Year, Notwithstanding Big Taxes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net earnings of Standard Oil companies in 1917 generally compare favorably with those of 1916, notwithstanding heavy income and excess profits taxes. In a few cases, earnings a share were higher than in 1916, despite increased taxes. As a rule, however, earnings a share were lower. Gross earnings were considerably higher than in 1916.

Comparison of earnings of Standard Oil companies by groups shows that the refining end is the most profitable. Standard Oil Company of Kansas, makes the best showing, compared with the previous year. After allowing for income and excess profits taxes and federal depletion, this company earned \$1.14 on its \$2,000,000 capital stock, compared with \$6.61 in 1916. Vacuum Oil Company and Solar Refining Company also earned more net than in 1916.

Of producing companies, Washington Oil Company was the only one to report increased earnings. Prairie Oil & Gas Company made the most unfavorable showing, earnings falling off more than 33 per cent.

Comparison of the companies which have reported for the year is as follows:

Company	1917	1916
Standard Oil of Ind.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Cal.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of N. Y.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Pa.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Ohio	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Tex.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of La.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Ark.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Miss.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Ala.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Ga.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Fla.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of S. C.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of N. C.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Va.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of W. Va.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Ky.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Tenn.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Miss.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Ala.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Ga.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Fla.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of S. C.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of N. C.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Va.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of W. Va.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Ky.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Tenn.	\$1.14	\$6.61

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Standard Oil of N. C.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Va.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of W. Va.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Ky.	\$1.14	\$6.61
Standard Oil of Tenn.	\$1.14	\$6.61

PIPE LINES

Buckeye, 2,380,083 111.90 2,082,068 110.41
Crescent, 167,129 12.78 192,072 12.32
Cumberland, 187,528 12.78 192,072 12.32
Eureka, 1,111,883 22.23 1,322,909 22.44
Illinois, 3,372,390 16.86 5,100,000 25.50
Indiana, 1,454,154 14.54 1,300,832 13.00
Nat. Trans., 820,405 14.61 1,208,581 12.38
Ohio, 1,185,206 42.08 1,032,670 40.50
N. Y. Trans., 1,641,619 29.23 1,339,121 26.78
Northern, 629,964 15.02 600,898 15.02
Southern, 2,534,565 25.34 2,354,371 23.54
So. Westn., 838,586 9.67 456,353 13.04

MISCELLANEOUS

Galena Sig. 1,711,507 14.29 1,804,682 15.00
S. O. Ky., 1,367,029 23.78 2,068,598 69.00
S. O. N. Y., 30,000,000 40.00 36,638,493 48.85
Un. Tank, 3,709,516 30.21 2,081,766 17.34

*Par value \$25. *Par value \$10. *Par value \$50. *Par value \$12.50.

Standard of California earned \$18.77 on \$99,373.31 capital stock in 1917, compared with \$23.62 a share earned on \$74,559,883 in 1916.

Standard of Kentucky earned \$2.78 on \$6,000,000 capital stock in 1917, compared with \$6.95 earned in 1916 on \$3,000,000 stock.

Cumberland Pipe Line Company has the outstanding feature of the pipe line group. Earnings increased approximately 100 per cent over 1916. Illinois Pipe Line Company's net showed a considerable decrease, falling off to \$16.86 a share, compared with \$25.50 in 1916.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 24

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Grand Rapids, Mich.—E. K. Dickinson; U. S.	Havana, Cuba—J. Botello; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—Jose Tamargo; U. S.	Havana—J. M. Alvarez; Thorm.
Havana—R. Mercader; Thorm.	Havana, Cuba—M. Mallo; U. S.
Havana—F. Turro; Thorm.	Los Angeles, Cal.—R. H. Jaffa of Jaffa Shoe Co.; Tour.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcovich of E. Olcovich & Co.; Essex.	New York—C. H. Himmann of National Cloak and Suit House, Parker.
Philadelphia—L. Rosner; U. S.	New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.	Philadelphia—J. B. Harris of Weimer Wright & Watkins, 173 Lincoln St.
Pittsburgh—H. F. Purviance; Essex.	Rochester, N. Y.—F. Brand, of Brand Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers; Rogers Shoe Co., 119 Lincoln Street.	Savannah, Ga.—Max Kassell; Essex.
St. Louis—J. A. Palen; U. S.	St. Louis, Mo.—F. Levy; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Hart, of Hartt Shoe Co.; Lenox.	

LEATHER BUYERS

Elizabethtown, Pa.—W. A. Withers of A. L. Kreider Co.; U. S.

London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission, Tour.

Montreal, Can.—H. Sauve; U. S.

New York—B. Bamer of F. W. Forbush & Co.; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 168 Essex Street, Boston.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	915	930
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	97
Illinois Pipe Line	185	190
Indiana Pipe Line	95	100
Midwest	112	114
Ohio Oil	330	335
Prairie Oil & Gas	316	320
Prairie Pipe	279	275
South Penn Oil	280	285
Standard Oil, Cal.	217	220
Standard Oil, Ind.	630	640
Standard Oil, Ky.	225	230
Standard Oil, N. Y.	545	555
Standard Oil, N. Y.	274	278
Union Tank Line	98	102

DIVIDENDS

The Hocking Valley Railway Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent payable June 29 to holders of record June 14.

The Ajax Rubber Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share payable June 15 on stock of record May 31.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The Pittsburgh Roller Corporation has declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable July 1 on stock of record June 20.

The Haskell & Barker Co. Car has declared a dividend of \$1, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15. Previous dividends were 75 cents quarterly.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent payable June 29 to stockholders of record June 7.

The Standard Screw Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent on the common stock payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

William Carter Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock payable June 15, to holders of record June 10.

The General Chemical Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1, to stock of record, June 18.

The Packard Motor Car Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

The Southwestern Power & Light Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable June 1 on stock of record May 25.

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record June 28.

The Mackay Companies have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred and 1½ per cent on the common stock payable July 1 to holders of record June 8.

The Indian Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on the preferred and \$3 a share on the common stocks, both payable June 15 on stock of record June 1.

The Childs Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock payable June 10; books close May 29 and reopen June 11.

The Eagle & Blue Bell Mining Company declared a dividend of 10 cents a share payable June 10 to stock of record June 1. This dividend is payable out of the depletion reserve and is a return of capital. The previous dividend was 10 cents paid May 15.

The Lawrence Manufacturing Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the capital stock and an extra of 2 per cent payable June 1 to stock of record May 23. Six months ago a dividend of 3 per cent was paid, and a year ago one of 3 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent was paid.

The Lackawanna Steel Company has declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. Dividends are payable June 29 to stock of record June 14. This extra is the same as was declared by the company a year ago. Last November Lackawanna Steel declared 3½ per cent extra.

NEW YORK CURB

one of 3 per cent and an extra of 1 per cent was paid.

The Lackawanna Steel Company has declared an extra dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Dividends are payable June 29 to stock of record June 14. This extra is the same as was declared by the company a year ago. Last November Lackawanna Steel declared $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent extra.

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Single room, semi-private
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Single room, private bath,
\$2.50.
Double room (for 2 per-
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\$3.00.
Sitting room, bedroom,
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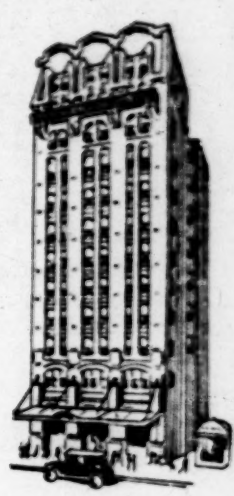
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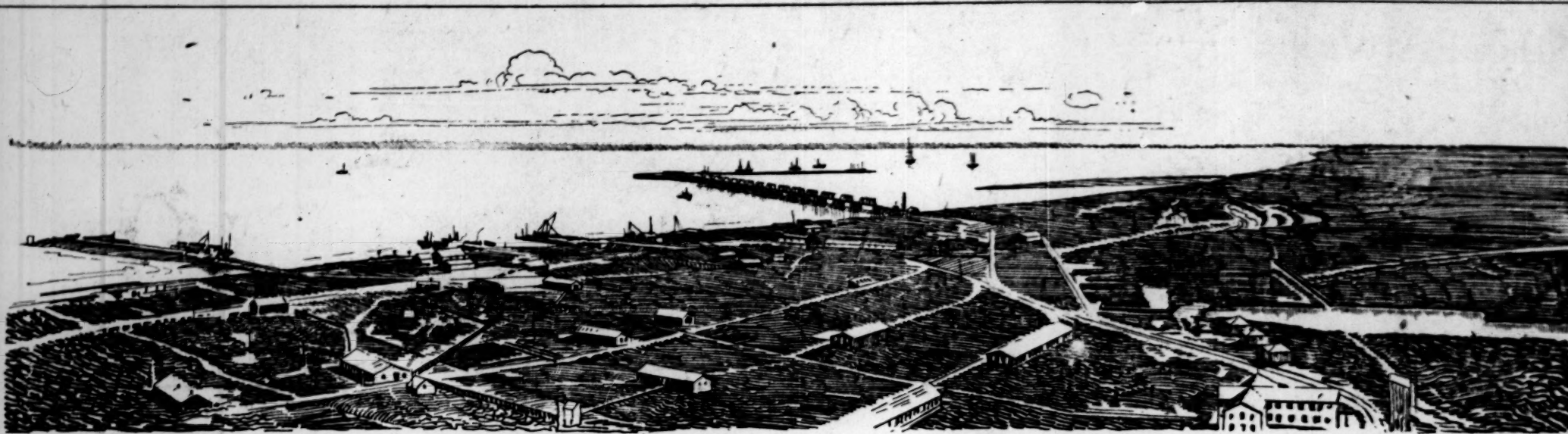
PORT NELSON IN THE EARLY DAYS

WHEN the first grain-laden train from the prairie winds down the Nelson River valley to Hudson Bay, it will steam into a port whose history goes back over three centuries and antedates, by nearly 60 years, the foundation of the famous Hudson Bay Company and, by 12 years, the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth.

Welsh names are not numerous in the history of Canada. Sir Thomas Button, a son of Wales, discovered the Nelson River in 1612 and wintered where Port Nelson stands today, and, 173 years later, another Welshman, David Thompson, trod the same ground as a boy of 15, not long arrived from overseas, on the first of many journeys that were to take him all through the Northwest and win him fame as a geographer.

Button was one of those sea dogs sent out by England to seek for a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean. He was born near Cardiff, and entered the navy about 1589. His opportunity to distinguish himself came in April, 1612, when he set sail for the mysterious North on board the Resolution, Captain Nelson, with the pinnace Discovery, Capt. John Ingram, in company. Button was exploring the west coast of Hudson Bay in August, when he was constrained to seek shelter for the winter "in a creek," says Northwest Foxe, "on the North side of a River . . . which . . . he named Port Nelson, after the name of his Sailing Master, putting his small ship in the foremost and Barcadoc (them both with Piles of Firre and earth) from storms of Snow, Ice, Haine, Floods or what else might fall. He wintered in his Ship and kept 3 fires all the Winter. . . ."

There has recently been received in



Port Nelson, as it looks in the present day

"west passage . . . and . . . mygrations. . . .
"I . . . erected . . . on . . . the . . . (Seventh
(?) day) . . .
"of . . . July . . . and . . . in . . . the . . . year (of
our Lord) . . .
"1613."

Port Nelson is next heard of in 1670, when a Hudson Bay Company's ship visited it and left goods there. This was the year in which the company received from Charles II all the lands whose waters drain into Hudson Bay and Strait and a monopoly of trade in the region. The conception of such a trading enterprise was due to those celebrated Frenchmen, Pierre Esprit Radisson and his brother-in-law, Médard Chouart des

France. Radisson informed Gillam he had already taken possession of the region in the name of the King of France, that he had a fort "seven leagues" distant and thought the firing had announced the arrival from France of a ship he was expecting. Descending the river, Radisson had

reached Port Nelson (using the name in its widest sense) within a short time of each other, and one of the strangest dramas in the history of Canada was enacted in the winter that followed. Radisson's narrative of the events in his journal reads like a chapter from "The Three Musketeers." The principal actor in the drama was Radisson, who came on the scene in an old craft of 50 tons with 12 of a crew, accompanied by his brother-in-law in a vessel of 30 tons with 15 of a crew. Radisson had been in the French service since 1675.

THE 27th of August found Groselliers and himself at the mouth of Hayes River, known to the Indians as Kagiwa-Kioway, meaning "who goes, who comes." They ascended the river "some 15 miles and stoppe at a small channel" opposite an island, where they laid up their ships. Leaving Groselliers to build a house, Radisson next day canoed up the river in search of Indians, whom he met on the eighth day, after going "forty leagues." He reached the fort again on the 12th of September. The same day the noise of cannon was heard. On the 16th, having crossed the "wide river Karoliragaw, meaning the wicked" (Nelson River) he saw a tent on an island and closer observation showed a house in course of construction and a ship, which proved to have an old friend, Benjamin Gillam of New England, in command, but without a commission either from England or



A trapper's cabin

barely gone three leagues when he discovered another ship coming up. Beaching his canoe on the south shore, he lighted a smoky fire and the ship came to anchor opposite. Next morning, a boat put ashore to investigate. The newcomers proved to be Governor John Bridgar and party, sent out by the Hudson Bay Company to make a settlement on Nelson River, with Captain Zachariah Gillam, father of Ben, in command of the ship. The Governor was in the boat. Radisson repeated what he had told the younger Gillam. They had come too late and he had taken possession of the place

for France. Bridgar landed and asked if the river he was in was not Hayes River. He was told it was the Nelson. "He asked me again," Radisson goes on, "if it was there that an English ship commanded by Sir Thomas Button had formerly wintered. I answered yes and showed him the place to the north." Astonishing to relate, neither young Gillam nor the Governor sought to verify any of Radisson's statements. In any event, the latter had the friendship of the Indians, who assuredly would have aided him if he had required help.

According to Oldmixon, Gillam's arrival had preceded that of Radisson "by not more than fourteen days." Radisson himself says nothing on the point.

Oldmixon gives the date of Bridgar's arrival as ten days after Radisson, but, according to the latter, the day he saw Bridgar's ship was twenty days after his own arrival.

RADISSON never forgot for one moment he had come to Hudson Bay to secure furs, and his next move was to gain the good will of the elder Gillam and persuade him not to exert himself in seeking the Indians, by informing him of his son's presence, of which he was unaware, and bringing about a secret meeting.

Bridgar's ship went aground before they could get her into winter quarters, and was finally wrecked. However, 18 of the sailors, who were on shore at the time, were saved. Radisson decided to make a prisoner of Ben Gillam and to take possession of his fort, in the name of the King of France. The inevitable Scotsman in Gillam's fort escaped and took the news to Bridgar, who made an effort to surprise Radisson, while on young Gillam's ship, but failed.

A sudden break up of the ice in April stove in Radisson's two ships, but he patched up the larger one and, finally, having burned young Gillam's fort and Governor Bridgar's house,

which was situated "eleven leagues from our houses," he and Groselliers sailed for Quebec on this ship and the younger Gillam's, with Bridgar and Gillam.

Thornton's map, already mentioned, shows Bridgar's wintering place at Woodcock Creek of today, which Thornton calls Letton's Creek. Another map of Thornton's calls this stream Prince Rupert River. Gillam Island of modern maps is, apparently, the island on which Ben Gillam had his fort. Thornton's map calls it Sir James Island. The name Gillam Island is first found on the map ac-

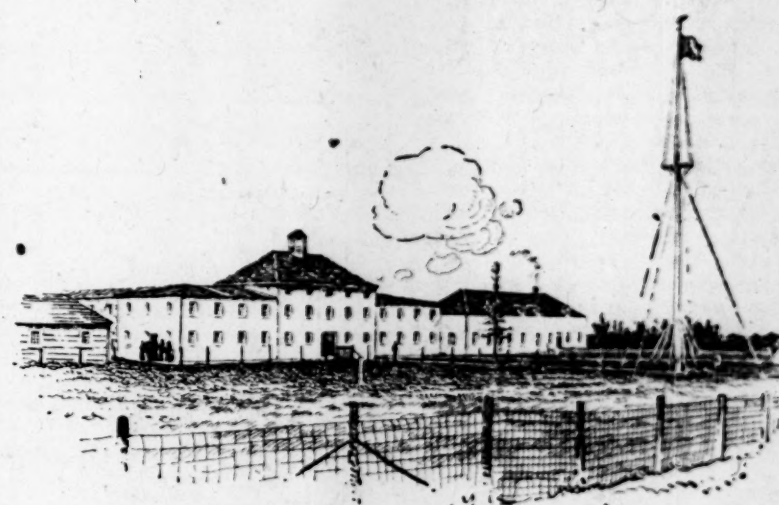
son's name among the Indians was "Porcupine Head." He had too many quills for Bridgar to master.

Radisson was back at Port Nelson again in 1684, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, sailing from Gravesend in May on the Happy Return, in company with two other ships.

The following paragraph, in Radisson's journal for this year, seems to fix the time of the selection of the site of the famous York Factory. He is describing a trip with Governor Abraham and Captain Gayer across the point from Nelson River to Hayes River. "We had the pleasure of observing at our ease the beauty of the country at its banks (Hayes River), with which the Governor was charmed on account of the difference of these from the places he had seen in the Nelson River."

IT WAS some time, however, till the name York Port or York Factory, bestowed in honor of the Duke of York, who succeeded Prince Rupert as Governor of the company, became well known. Joseph Robson says the Company's letters in 1688 and 1691 were addressed to Governor Gayer and Council at Port Nelson, though the answers to these very letters were dated from York Port. The earliest map in the public archives of Canada at Ottawa, showing the name York, is in one of Bellin, 1744, which calls the post "F. Bourbon on fort d'York."

After the establishment of York Port on the west bank of Hayes River, there is only incidental mention of the region of Port Nelson,



A Hudson Bay Company's factory

companioning Joseph Robson's "Account of Six Years Residence at York & Churchill," published in 1752.

Prisoners Island of Thornton's map is, evidently, the island opposite Radisson's fort on which he marooned the New England sailors and also for a time Governor Bridgar himself, to keep them out of mischief. Rad-

properly so called. The first interesting reference is that of David Thompson, who arrived at Ft. Churchill from England in September, 1784, just as the most strenuous days of fur-trade competition were coming in sight.

After a year at Churchill, where Samuel Hearne was Governor, the 15-year-old apprentice was sent to York Factory, a journey of 150 miles. His companions were two Indians. No provisions were given them. The route was along the coast. A party of Red River colonists followed it thirty years later.

Thompson's journal records his arrival at the Nelson River thus: "On the evening of the sixth day we arrived at Siskatchewan River, a bold, deep stream of two miles in width; we put up on the bank of the Brook, where my two companions had laid up a canoe, but the wind blowing fresh we could not proceed. . . . In the afternoon of the third day the wind calmed.

The Ebb tide had now retired about one and a half mile from us. Near sunset, each of us cut a bundle of small willows and with the canoe and paddles, carried them about a mile, when we laid the canoe down, spread the willows on the mud and laid down to await the return of the tide; as soon as it reached us, we got into the canoe, and proceeded up the Siskatchewan River for several miles, then crossed to the south shore and landed at a path of four miles in length through woods of small pines on low, wet marsh ground to York Factory, thank good Providence."

LORD Selkirk's "wild projects" of colonizing the Red River, which he pursued "with the phrenzy of a madman," to quote his contemporary, D. W. Harmon of the Northwest Company, brought further stirring days to Port Nelson. Selkirk secured his grant of Assiniboia, 110,000 square miles in extent, from the Hudson Bay Company, on June 12, 1811, and, in September of that year, the first band of 36 settlers for the future Winnipeg reached York Factory from Scotland in charge of Miles Macdonell, too late to proceed to Red River till spring. John McLeod, one of the immigrants, tells us they received a "cold and haughty reception" from the local Hudson Bay officials, who liked the philanthropic project no more than Harmon.

It was resolved to make an encampment on the north side of the Nelson River, "where deer were said to abound." Log houses were completed by Oct. 26. A letter from Macdonell, dated Nelson Encampment 2 Nov. states: "We now occupy both sides of the river, and have a hunting party at Sam's creek. No deer have yet been seen."

An irregular line of huts fronted the river on a narrow flat, "near the upper & largest Seal island," with a wooded bank rising 130 feet in the rear. The huts were built of rough logs, with roofs sloping to the rear and covered over with moss and clay nearly a foot in thickness.

John McLeod says the winter was as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. The colonists were sent up the Hayes River in June.

the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, where there is now a collection of 16,000 maps, a copy of a map of "Porte Nelson," made by John Thornton, 1685. The original is in the British Museum.

Thornton might have had a vision of future greatness for Port Nelson, so fine a piece of workmanship did he produce. This map shows "Sir Thomas Button's wintering-place," as Root creek of present maps, a position corroborated, if corroborated be necessary, by Radisson who, in his journal, 1682, tells how he showed Governor Bridgar, Hudson Bay Co., Button's quarters "to the north" of where the Governor's ship was anchored.

Button, who lost his ship the Resolution during the winter, returned home in 1630. Knighthood was conferred upon him in 1616.

FOR long after Button's day, Port Nelson was a name loosely applied to the estuary of the Nelson and Hayes rivers and to the trading establishments there.

In August, 1631, Capt. Luke Foxe spent 14 days in Nelson River, at "Foxe's Hole" of Thornton's map, Harts or Heart Creek of today. Near Button's quarters, which he calls "Port Nelson," he found "the relics of a decayed ship," and a cross which he reerected with "this inscription of lead called thereon":

"I suppose this Crosse was first erected by Sir Thomas Button, 1613. It was againe raised by Luke Foxe, Capt. of the Charles, in the right and possession of my dread Sovereigne, Charles the first, King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, the 15 of August, 1631. This land is called New Wales."

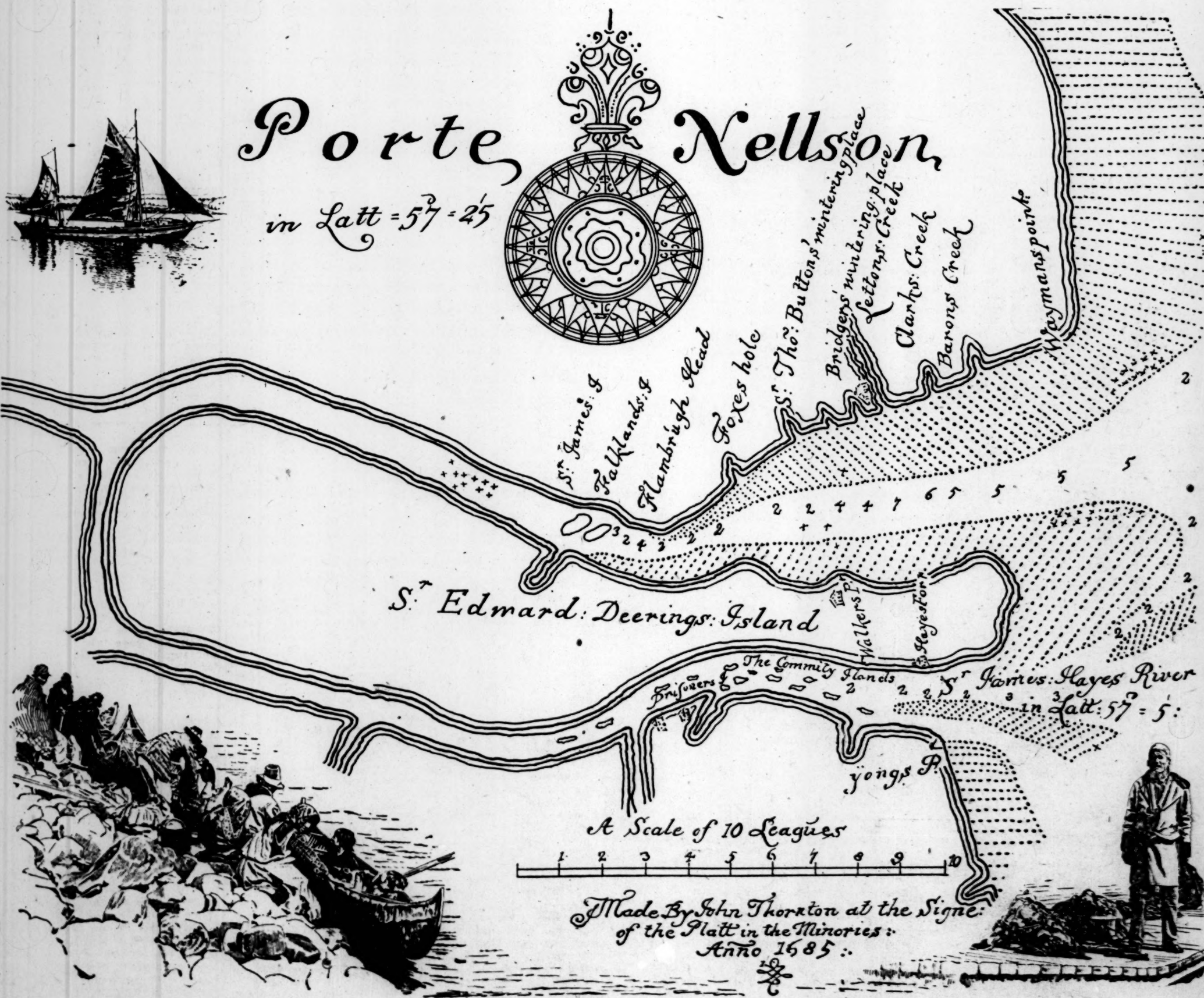
Just before leaving the river, Foxe found half of an inscribed board, which he brought away. Miller Christy, in his edition of Foxe's Voyages for the Hakluyt Society, reproduces the inscriptions which are given in Foxe's MS. Journal. The board was headed with the royal arms and royal monogram "I. R." together with the Prince of Wales's feathers and his monogram H. P. The inscription, on one side of the board, with Christy's restorations of the missing parts in brackets, runs as follows:

"In . . . the . . . right . . . and . . . to (the honour of God)
"and . . . our . . . dread . . . soueraigne (igne, by the Grace of) God . . . King
"of . . . Great . . . Bre . . . tagne, France and Ireland)
"defendor . . . of . . . the . . . true faith of Christ.)
"this coast of New Wales was discovered and possession)
"thereof taken . . . and . . . it (was so named by Thomas)
"Button . . . Gentleman . . . of (Cardiff, when sailing to)
"the northwest under . . . It raised)
"this memorialis . . . with . . . h)
"Britains . . . to . . . ether . . . with)
"and . . . our . . . most . . . hopefull (Prince Henry of)
"Wales . . . heir . . . aparent . . . to (the Throne of)
"Britaine . . . the . . . Great . . . and (at the expense of the)
"honorable . . . companie . . . incor . . . porated for discovering a north)



Eskimo kayaks at Hudson Bay

Groselliers. In addition to a knowledge of the Indian tongue, Radisson possessed such an intimate understanding of the Indian mind that he was never at loss how to deal with the dusky sons of the forest and of the plain. He possessed also the keen business instincts that mark the Andrew Carnegies of today. Radisson



THE HOME FORUM

Rejoice Always

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE advice contained in the heading of this article will generally be admitted to be sound. To be cheerful under all circumstances accords even with prevalent war philosophy. The men at the front are singing:

What's the use of worrying,
It never was worth while,
No pack up your troubles
In your old kit bag,
And smile, smile, smile.

The difficulty does not lie with optimism itself, but with its application. The individual who lies on a bed of pain may say, I like your advice but when I am suffering how am I to rejoice? Or another person may say, I have heavy obligations due on the first of next month with no income in sight, how am I to rejoice? Or again the cry may be, I have lost my nearest and dearest, life is a blank to me; or, I am a slave to a bad habit which is pronounced incurable. To all of these questioners Christian Science is able to reply without hesitation. Rejoice always, because it can furnish the practical proof that health, holiness, supply, are really ever present, because God the source of all good is never absent. Christian Science is no mere creed to be believed, it rises to scientific understanding and demonstrates its teachings.

The sick can be relieved of their suffering by the scientific realization that sickness is mental not material and therefore under mental control. The scientific assurance can be given them that God is the only real Mind, the one Mind. In the absolute, God does the thinking for His whole creation. Man expresses that thinking, and since sickness cannot by any twist of reasoning be conceived of as lodging in the divine Mind, it cannot for that very reason become part of man's thinking. Whatever physical evils may seem to have resulted from false thinking can thus be wiped out and sickness healed. In the midst of sickness, therefore, it is possible to respond to the call to rejoice always.

The fear of want is similarly based upon ignorance of God. The financially fearful need to understand the teaching of Christian Science concern-

ing God's inexhaustible nature. God is ever active, ever present infinite goodness. Man reflecting God possesses a supply of countless ideas. The understanding of this acts as a never-failing cruse of oil. It cannot run dry because God Himself, the source of all that has real being, is infinite. God has endless ways and means of supplying His children with all they need. The human being, meliorated and softened by the realization of God's never-failing bounty, becomes receptive and plastic to Truth, gains intelligence and is able to act honestly and wisely as opportunities occur. When the stupefying effects of discouragement and dissatisfaction are once dissipated, it is possible to take advantage of opportunities which have been constantly knocking at the door but were unnoticed. Even those who feel financially pressed can thus learn to rejoice always and receive their proper supply. Of each one of us it should be said, as we read in Jeremiah: "And thou shalt swear, The Lord liveth, in truth, in judgment, and in righteousness; and the nations shall bless themselves in him, and in him shall they glory."

The general supposition of mankind is that mental conditions are effects of physical causes. The average man will think to himself, I shall be happier when I feel better physically. But Christian Science proves that the reverse is true and that the proper method of cure is to heal the mind first and then the body responds automatically. A moment's quiet reflection must prove to any reasonable man that what we generally call sensation is mental and cannot be in matter at all. When the body is believed to be deprived of mind it is also deprived of sensation, proving that what is called the human mind and sensation are identical phenomena. The problem of healing this human mind and thus the physical body is solved by realizing the control of the divine Mind over the human mind and body. This realization is prayer, and is a Christian act because it is in accordance with the teaching and practice of Christ Jesus. We read in Revelation that the very moment when "the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because

he knoweth that he hath but a short time," at that very moment a voice from heaven declares, "Therefore rejoice, ye heavens, and ye that dwell in them."

At the present hour the families and relatives of the soldiers and sailors in the war zone especially need the assurance of Christian Science that God is Life and that in reality no one can lose life because God is ever present. The belief in death seems so firmly rooted in human consciousness that even Jesus' triumphant victory over death, and the recorded instances in the Bible of spiritually minded persons being translated instead of dying, has failed to rend the veil. Mrs. Eddy's teaching that death is an illusion of sense which is to be overcome is in accordance with Paul's description of death as "the last enemy that shall be destroyed," and his declaration about Christ Jesus "who hath abolished death."

Those who are passing through the experience of human bereavement should possess themselves of the joyous assurance of Christian Science that the kingdom of God is a state of consciousness and within the gates of that righteous state there can be no separation, no mourning, no dear ones "killed in action" or "missing." On page 377 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "If grief causes suffering, convince the sufferer that affliction is often the source of joy, and that he should rejoice always in ever-present Love." As the seeming veil is worn thin by Science, spiritual intuition, and inspiration it will be generally recognized that there is no other place but here and no other time than now. Christian Science offers those whose dear ones seem to be far away the best possible reason to rejoice always by proving to them that absence is only supposititious and not scientifically true. Of them, too, it may be said, as we read on page 15 of Science and Health: "Christians rejoice in secret beauty and bounty, hidden from the world, but known to God."

The Blackbird

One on another against the wall
Pile up the books—I am done with them all!
I shall be wise, if I am ever wise,
Out of my own ears, and of my own eyes.

One day in the woods and their balmy light—
One hour on the top of a breezy hill,
There in the sassafras all out of sight
The blackbird is splitting his slender bill
For the ease of his heart!

Do you think if he said
I will sing like this bird with the mud-colored back
And the two little spots of gold over his eyes,
Or like to this shy little creature that flies
So low to the ground, with the amethyst rings
About her small throat,—all alive when she sings
With a glitter of shimmering green,—
For the rest,
Gray shading to gray, with the sheen of her breast
Half rose and half fawn,—

Or like this one so proud,
That flutters so restless and cries out so loud,
With a stiff, horny beak and a top-knotted head,
And a lining of scarlet laid under his wings,
Do you think if he said, "I'm ashamed to be black!"
That he could have shaken the sassafras tree
As he does with the song he was born to? Not he!
—Alice Cary.

Young Audubon Took to the Fields

"The naturalist tells us that his father hoped that he would follow in his footsteps, or else become an engineer, and he saw that his son was instructed in the elements of mathematics, geography, fencing and music. But as Lieutenant Audubon was continually on the move, supervision in these matters fell to the over-indulgent step-mother, with the result that instead of doing his duties at school Young Audubon took to the fields. Every night he would return with his lunch basket well laden with the spoils of the day—birds' nests, eggs, and curiosities of all sorts destined for the museum into which his room had already been transformed. He was then in the collecting stage, when that sense of possession dominates in the heart of the boy, which, if well directed, may be turned to excellent account." So Francis Hobart Herrick writes in "Audubon, the Naturalist."

"Lieutenant Audubon encouraged his son's taste for natural history and for drawing, but did not regard such accomplishments as a substitute for what he considered more serious subjects. He himself had suffered too much from the lack of a formal education and was resolved to give his children the best opportunities within their reach. 'Revolutions,' he once remarked, 'were not confined to society, but could also take place in the lives of individuals,' when they were all 'too apt to lose in one day the fortune they had before possessed; but talents and knowledge, added to sound mental training, assisted by honest industry, could never fail, nor be taken from any one.'

"When the elder Audubon returned from one of his periodic cruises, 'my room,' said the naturalist, 'made quite a show,' and the father complimented him on his good taste; but upon being questioned as to the progress made in his other studies, he could only hang his head in silence. His sister Rosa, on the contrary, who was also called to account, was warmly commended for the improvement shown in her music. The next morning at dawn a carriage was drawn up before the Audubon door, and the father and son, with the latter's trunk and violin, were soon proceeding in the direction of Rochefort. The sailor had laid his plans and was about to execute them in his own way. Presently his father drew forth a book and began to read, thus leaving him to his own resources. In this way they traveled for a number of days, not an unnecessary word being spoken during the entire journey, until the walls of Rochefort had been reached, and they alighted at the door of the father's house in that city. When they had entered, the naturalist continues, 'my father bade me sit by his side, and taking one of my hands, calmly said to me: 'My beloved boy, thou art now safe. I have brought thee here that I may be able to pay constant attention to thy studies; thou shalt have ample time for pleasures, but the remainder must be employed with industry and care. This day is entirely thine, and as I must attend to my duties, if thou wishest to see the docks, the fine ships-of-war, and walk around the wall, thou mayest accompany me.'"

"The youth accepted the proposal with good grace, and was presented to the officers whom they met, but he soon found that he was like a prisoner of war on parade. He was enrolled at once in the military school, where he was placed under the im-

mediate care of Gabriel Loyer du Pui-gaudeau, his future brother-in-law. It was not long, however, before Young Audubon gave his guardian the slip; he jumped from the window of his prison and made for the gardens of the Marine Secrétariat, but a corporal, whom he had recognized as a friend, nipped his plans in the bud; he was ordered aboard a pontoon then lying in port, and there was obliged to remain until his father, who was absent at the time, finally released him, 'not without a sharp reprimand.' The following record, written long after, is reminiscent of this period: 'This day twenty-one years since I was in Rochefort in France. I spent most of the day at copying letters of my father to the Minister of the Navy. . . . What has happened to me since would fill a volume. . . . This day, January first, 1821, I am on a keel boat going down to New Orleans, the poorest man on it.'

"Audubon's stay at Rochefort was destined to be short. After a year he returned to Naples, and later to 'La Gerbetière,' where, as before, he spent all of his leisure in roaming the fields and looking for birds, their nests, their eggs and their young. At about this time when fifteen years of age, Audubon began to make a collection of his original drawings of French birds."

Each Separate People

Each separate people has its contribution to make, its ideal to achieve. . . . Each has its part to play, its life to live, its place in the general plan, and its distinction of service to all the world, for the enrichment and the ennoblement of the civilization of tomorrow.—James Macdonald, L.L.D.



Borga, in Finland

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The crisp freshness of an early spring morning, the warm hues and glow of a late summer afternoon and the peace of a still autumn day, all combined, seem always to radiate from Borga, the home of Finland's great poet, Johan Ludvig Runeberg. The fame of the little town is coupled not only with his songs and poems, which live in every Scandinavian heart to-day, but also with an historical event of the greatest importance at the darkest hour in the history of the country. It was here on March 29, 1819, with

the thunder of war still vibrating in the air after Finland had been wrested from Sweden by Russia, that the Emperor Alexander I in an upper room of a house signed the constitution which gave freedom to the country. The room now contains a large oil painting representing the memorable gathering which took place within the walls of Borga Cathedral, when the nobles, burghers, clergy and peasants took their oath of allegiance to the chivalrous Emperor.

The crimson painted pack-ware-houses by the riverside and the quaint

yellow painted wooden houses that cluster up its steep banks, serve to bring out the solemn grayness of the old cathedral which stands so majestically in their midst. Borga Cathedral was built in 1418 and retains most of its original decoration intact. The wood carving of the Sixteenth Century, painted in white and gold, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy to match. A sand-filled hour-glass is still used as a time gauge by the preacher.

In the shadows of those old walls

stands the modest one-storied wooden house that for thirty years sheltered the great poet and is now the property of the town. Many are the pilgrims that visit the untouched home of the master, memories of whom seem to cling to the old-world furniture and hangings. The museum of the town is of recent date and contains chiefly objects d'art and furniture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. It also harbors the famous sledge in which Alexander I made his imperial progress through Finland.

Borga is very attractive commercially. Thousands of pieces of timber are floated down its river, the hammer is ever sounding on its ships' wharves and it is the depository of a great part of the imported goods of the country.

The Country of Larks

"A country rapidly passed through under favorable auspices, may leave upon us a unity of impression that would only be disturbed and dissipated if we stayed longer. Clear vision goes with the quick foot. Things fall for us into a sort of natural perspective, when we see them for a moment in going by," wrote Robert Louis Stevenson. "Hence we shall have in our memories a long scroll of continuous wayside pictures, all imbued already with the prevailing sentiment of the season, the weather, and the landscape. . . . So that we who have only looked at a country over our shoulder, so to speak, as we went by, will have a conception of it far more memorable and articulate, than a man who has lived there all his life from a child upwards, and had his impression of today modified by that of tomorrow, and belied by that of the day after, till at length the stable characteristics of the country are all blotted out from him behind the confusion of variable effect."

"And so it should first be noticed that I began my little pilgrimage in the most enviable of all humors: that in which a person, with a sufficiency of money and a knapsack, turns his back on a town and walks forward into a country of which he knows only by the vague report of others."

"It was well, perhaps, that I had his first enthusiasm to encourage me up the long hill above High Wycombe; for the day was a bad day for walking at best, and now began to draw toward afternoon, dull, heavy, and lifeless. A pall of gray clouds covered the sky, and its color reacted on the color of the landscape. Near at hand, indeed, the hedgerow trees were still fairly green, shot through with bright autumnal yellows, bright as sunshine. But a little way off, the solid bricks of woodland that lay squarely on slope and hilltop were not green, but russet and gray, and ever less russet and more gray as they drew off into the distance. As they drew off into the distance, also, the woods seemed to mass themselves together, and lay thin and straight like clouds, upon the limit of one's view. Not that this massing was complete, or gave the idea of any extent of forest, for every here and there the trees would break up and go down into a valley in open order, or stand in long Indian file along the horizon tree after tree, relieved, foolishly enough, against the sky. I say foolishly enough, although I have seen

the effect employed cleverly in art, and such a long line of single trees thrown out against the customary sunset of a Japanese picture that was not to be despised, but this was over water and level land, where it did not jar, as here, with the soft contour of hills and valleys. The whole scene had an indefinable air of being painted, the color was so abstract and correct, and there was something so sketchy and merely impressionist about these distant single trees on the horizon that one was forced to think of it as a clever French landscape. For it is rather in nature that we see resemblances to art, than in art to nature; and we say a hundred times, 'How like a picture!' for once that we say, 'How like the truth!' The forms in which we learn to think of landscape are forms that we have got from painted canvases. Any man can see and understand a picture; it is reserved for the few to separate anything out of the confusion of nature, and see that distinctly and with intelligence."

"The sun came out before I had been long on my way; and as I had got, by that time, to the top of the ascent, and was now threading a labyrinth of confined byroads, my whole view brightened considerably in color; for it was the distance only that was gray and cold, and the distance I could see no longer. Overhead, there was a wonderful caroling of larks, which seemed to follow me as I went. Indeed, during all the time I was in that country the larks, did not desert me; the air was alive with them from High Wycombe to Tring; and as, day after day, their 'shrill delight' fell upon me out of the vacant sky, they began to take such a prominence over other conditions, and form so integral a part of my conception of the country, that I could have baptized it 'The Country of Larks.' This, of course, might just as well have been in early spring; but everything else was deeply imbued with the sentiment of the later year. There was no stir of insects in the grass. The sunshine was more golden, and gave less heat than summer sunshine; and the shadows under the hedges were somewhat blue and misty. It was only in autumn that you could have seen the mingled green and yellow of the elm foliage; and the fallen leaves that lay about the road, and covered the surface of wayside pools, and so thickly that the sun was reflected only here and there from little points and pinholes in that brown coat of proof."

"I left the road and struck across country. It was rather a revelation to pass from between hedgerows and find quite a bustle on the other side, a great coming and going of school children upon bypaths, and in every second field lustrous horses and stout country folk a-plowing. The way I followed took me through many fields thus occupied, and through many strips of plantation, and then over a little space of smooth turf, very pleasant to the feet, set with tall fir trees and clamorous with rooks, making ready for the winter, and so back again into the quiet road."

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For in the still warm night,
I taste the faint delight
Of dim white violets that lie
Far down in depths of greenery.
—Edmund Gosse.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918

EDITORIALS

Stiggins or Jeremiah

THE more any intelligent person studies the war, the more absolutely convinced that person must become that what is involved in the struggle is not, as has been explained scores of times in these columns, the mere fighting of beasts at Ephesus, but a tremendous conflict of moral forces. That was something the Entente powers themselves did not fully understand when the war broke out. In a curious, indefinable way they realized that the struggle was one upon which their liberties depended. The rape of Belgium assured them of that at the very start, and swept the British Empire into the battle. It was only, however, as the German Government proceeded from one immorality to another, that the whole non-moral aspect of kultur began to be revealed in its naked animality. Then the Entente powers realized fully what the struggle was, and nailed their colors more firmly than ever to the mast. Even then some two and a half years were to pass before the people of the United States, with the great ocean of Lethe swaying between them and the seat of conflict, began to understand the situation. As they did, and as the methods of Germany began to develop in their midst, the effect was marvelous. Whatever agents like Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dumba, Herr Bopp and Count von Luxburg may have effected in the way of blowing up factories, sinking ships, and deluging the country with propaganda, was entirely reversed when these actions were brought within the focus of public opinion as object lessons of the German mentality and of German philosophy. So the allied world woke up more and more to the fact that the war was being waged, not against flesh and blood, but against the powers of the darkness of this world.

Now the only way in which it is possible to overcome darkness is with light, and that is the lesson which in spite of everything the whole body of the Allies is somewhat slow in learning. The recital of the sins of an opponent will not in any way obliterate a man's own shortcomings. It is, indeed, too perilously near substituting the blood of bullocks and of lambs for a clean mind and well doing, to be of much avail. The men in the trenches are going to have their say on all this before the final account is struck, and the reputations of statesmen are not always going to be appraised by party politicians and election agents, but are going to be weighed in the remorseless scales of history, before the face of that Principle which cannot be mocked. There is, in short, no more chance of avoiding the demands of Principle than there is of finding a royal road to the overcoming of any of the difficulties with which humanity is faced. The only royal road there is is the broad way of sensual indulgence which leadeth to destruction, and along which many march with their eyes shut. You can never overcome evil permanently and decisively with your own hands fettered with evil. And therefore the whole body of the Allies may make perfectly certain that the war will end with the rapidity with which they themselves set their own houses in order.

There are many mansions in the palace of Principle, but it is quite certain that there is not one saloon or drinking bar. Yet it is to the saloon and the drinking bar that a section of the allied nations are clinging with both hands, while with their lips they are wondering when the war is going to come to an end, so that they may sink back again to their undisturbed banquet of the lotus. Fortunately for the lotus eater, for the subjects who bow in the house of John Barleycorn or before the image of Robin Hop, there is a sufficiency of Jeremiahs to disturb their dreams. One of these Jeremiahs is Mr. Randall, a representative of the State of California, who has seen quite plainly what is demanded of a people which has unfurled the banner of Principle, and is insistent that they should act on Principle lest the folds of the banner wrap themselves around them, and bring about their fall. Mr. Randall's amendment, which he has recently succeeded in carrying through the House, would commit the United States to a place it ought to have been committed to long before, and that is wartime prohibition. When the United States has itself adopted wartime prohibition, then it can speak to the enemy within the gates of its allies. But till then, any of its criticisms are too dangerously in the neighborhood of Satan reproving sin to be of much avail. If Mr. Randall's amendment is finally carried, and if it gains the support of the Senate, Mr. Wilson may be trusted to take immediate advantage of it. Nothing more reprehensible could, surely, possibly be imagined than the open effort which is today being made to link the President's name with the drink trade, and to explain that he is out against Mr. Randall's amendment, and that it is his wish that his supporters in the House and Senate should vote against it.

The opportunity before the United States is an incalculable one. What Mr. Randall is offering it is nothing less than the opportunity to put itself side by side with Canada, in leading the world out of the darkness of sensual bondage into the daylight of a great spiritual victory. Sir Robert Borden has already led the way. If the United States will only take its place beside Canada the demand for the subjection of the gratification of the senses, in the interests of the men who are sacrificing everything in the trenches for humanity, will become so insistent and so powerful that any other allied country will resist it at its own peril. Those extraordinary purveyors of humor who think that they can silence the voice of Principle by representing men like Abraham Lincoln and Mr. Gladstone, like Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Roosevelt, and untold others, in the habiliments of Mr. Stiggins, grasping a typical umbrella in his hand, or placing one foot on the Bible of personal liberty, are simply making themselves ridiculous, whilst simultaneously exhibiting an inconceivable lack of humor, for if they had ever read Pickwick they would have known that Mr. Stiggins' "partick-

ler wanity" was "the liquor called rum—warmed, my dear young friend, with three lumps of sugar to the tumbler." On the whole, therefore, it would be well if, instead of insulting the memory of Abraham Lincoln with such comparisons, they would remember that Mr. Stiggins was ever one of the "shepherds" of their own flock.

The flock of Mr. Stiggins need not, however, be utterly downcast. There is a silver lining, the proverb declares, to every cloud. And even in Dublin, where there stands perhaps the greatest brewery in the world, they are telling a story of a certain thirsty customer of one of the public houses, who, during the recent strike of barmen, found comfort in his proximity to the statue of that great temperance reformer, Father Mathew. "Shure," he was heard to remark, "dull an' cast down iverywhere it be. It's meself will be going roun' to Father Mathew's statue. I hear he be clappin' his hands."

The Danube a German River

THE peace that has been forced upon Rumania is essentially a German peace. The treaty which the King of Rumania signed was brought about by the rattling of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg sabers, and its terms are a crushing indictment of the rapacious policy of the Central Empires. Lust for territory, greed of conquest, and the extinction of national independence have been the invariable accompaniments of a peace effected by a triumphant German militarism. They are stamped all over the terms enforced upon Rumania. Under the threat of deposing the King, the country was reduced to a state of vassalage to the Berlin government, and the last obstacle in the way of converting the Danube into a German river was removed.

Napoleon aimed at control by France of the greater part of the River Rhine. Had he succeeded in his object of converting it permanently into a French river, his despotic act would have constituted a prolific source for war with more nations than Germany. "Die Wacht am Rhein" means, if it means anything at all, that Germany will never relinquish the provinces that make that watercourse a German river without the ordeal of the sword; while the watchword "Qui vive?" on the statue of the Place de la Concorde has for years constituted a dedication of France to the recovery of the lost provinces and free access to the great stream. But to give up Alsace-Lorraine would imply for Germany the abandonment of decade-long policies which, if unchecked, may end in the political annexation of Holland, the guardian of the mouths of the Rhine. Now, the supposititious history of the Rhine is the momentary history of the Danube. By the stern logic of facts, it has admittedly become a German river, from its source in the Black Forest of Baden to the Black Sea, for Austria's control is but that of an obedient vassal, whilst the subjugation of Serbia and Rumania, through which it flows, is complete.

It is well to pause and consider the full significance of this conquest of Central Europe's greatest river, the navigation of which, by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, was declared free to all nations. The river is 1750 miles long, and is the main artery for the enormous commerce represented by the Mittel-Europa scheme of the Central Powers. Before the war the stream was, for Germany, comparatively useless. But the conquest of the Balkans undoubtedly opened up fresh vistas of unlimited economic and political power. Already communication between the Danube and the Rhine was possible by means of the Ludwig Canal in Bavaria, which connected the Altmühl with the Regnitz, a affluent of the River Main. To the Germans this canal meant that an unrestricted commerce by river could be carried on all the way from the Rhine to the Black Sea. But this possibility represents merely one of the details of Germany's "Drang nach Osten" policy. Today she is aiming at converting the Black Sea into a German lake, and the permanent occupation of Odessa, Batum, and other Black Sea ports, in order to control the grain trade of the Ukraine and the oil fields of the Caspian. Dominating Central Europe and the Near East, Germany would thus hold the strings of a huge commercial monopoly, operating on inland waterways, and quite secure against hostile interruption from her present enemies. She would command exclusively the shortest water route from east to west, and be at the head of an economic empire the possibilities of which the imagination can now scarcely grasp.

A German Danube is the key to a German Asia, and, with Turkey an obedient slave, the river is the highway to a German-controlled Mediterranean. Thus, the need to defeat the forces aligned on the side of "Schrecklichkeit," to champion successfully the cause of enslaved nationalities, to rectify frontiers and vindicate the right of nations to self-determination, becomes more and more insistent as the war proceeds and the multifarious ramifications of Pan-Germanic policy are revealed. The vital and serious problem of the Rhine and the Danube will then solve itself.

Dismissal of Railroad Presidents

IT was inevitable, from the moment the government of the United States assumed control of the railroads of the country, that all authority over the transportation companies should center in the Director-General of Railways. In the past the railroad president, as the executive officer of the board of directors of his company or system, has been supreme. Since the individuality of companies or systems is now swallowed up in federal control, there can be no individuality of policy or operation. The names of the various railroad companies on rolling stock no longer mean anything, for there is but one railway system in the land, and that is public, not private, under government, not corporation, management.

To all intents and purposes, the railroads of the United States today are as national in character as the mails. As the title, "U. S. Mail" covers all the postal business of the nation, so the title "U. S. Railways" will presently be understood as covering all the rail transportation lines. For local convenience, the government

appoints postmasters; for local convenience, also, the government has entered on the policy of appointing federal managers to take the place of railroad presidents. It is not necessary that they shall be called presidents, for there will be nothing for them to preside over. They will simply be agents of the Railway Administration.

The change has come suddenly. It is radical. It means a complete readjustment to new conditions of the greatest single industry in the country. Not only are railroad presidents, but railroad vice-presidents and railroad executive staffs, affected. Princely salaries are, in some instances, severely scaled down. Administration expenses are slashed. The long familiar door sign "Office of the President," viewed and approached with calm demeanor only by members of the board and the larger shareholders and higher subofficials, comes down and will be replaced by "Federal Manager," an official who will be under the authority of the regional director, who, in turn, will be under the direct authority of Mr. McAdoo.

Yet there is going to be no disturbance, at least for the present, of the identity of the various lines. They will, for the time being at least, be regarded and managed as units. The interests of stockholders will be protected; if anything, they will be still more securely safeguarded by the new arrangement. But it is evident that, if government control shall become permanent, there will be consolidations of the units in the interest of closer management and economy of administration.

While arrangements are tentative there must be more or less duplication of officials. The shareholders will, of course, be entitled to representation through boards of directors. These and their representatives "will be given the fullest opportunity to keep advised as to the operation and improvement of their properties." They will be enabled to maintain with the Director-General and the regional directors "the fullest interchange of views as to what is the best interest of the government and the stockholders." Many of the presidents may be retained in the new capacity, but "in the development of this policy the regional directors, and also the federal managers will be required to sever their official relations with the particular companies and to become exclusive representatives of the United States Railroad Administration."

This presents the situation in a nutshell. All interests are to be considered, but the interests of the United States come first.

Ostend

JUST as in these days, when Ostend harbors a nest of piratical submarines, there was a period, in the Seventeenth Century, when there went forth from the town pirate vessels to prey upon other craft. Efforts were made to bring this state of outlawry to an end. The Netherlands Government endeavored to seal up the harbor, as the British have endeavored to do, so as to prevent vessels coming out. But there was one notable occasion, in 1622, so the chronicle runs, when some ships managed to elude the vigilance of the Dutch men-of-war. Out they sailed, only to find that their sortie had been observed. They appear to have put up a fight, and one of the captains, a certain Jan Jacobsen, engaged the Dutch admiral's vessel and succeeded in sinking it. The doughty Jan's triumph, however, was to be short-lived. Overpowered by numbers, his capture seemed certain. But even in defeat Jan gave the law an altogether unexpected slip by setting fire to his powder magazine. Rocketing himself, his crew, and his ship into the air, he terminated, not ingloriously, according to the feeling of those times, a pirate's career after a fashion perhaps more spectacular, but certainly less cruel, than that which would have been meted out to him had the Dutch succeeded in taking him prisoner.

Whatever the physical aspect may have been in the piratical days of Jan, Ostend of the Nineteenth Century was merely a small town, the nucleus of which was the little fishing village, or settlement, that hugged the harbor. The humble fisherfolk lived off by themselves, blissfully ignorant of the material glory and prosperity which were to come to their native place. But it was the ramshackle town to the west, rather than the village, that was to undergo the metamorphosis. When this came, modernized Ostend, converted into a sea-side resort, had the air of a place that had been promoted by a syndicate of capitalists, who had, metaphorically, found a town of prosaic, shabby brick and had tried to turn the side facing the sea, at least, into a town of marble. The peculiarity of pleasure-loving Ostend was that the front by no means matched the back. Behind were cobbled streets, very bourgeois and rather commonplace; in front, a mile or so of glittering hotels and handsome villas all so admirably focused upon and emphasized by that ornate Kursaal, which broke the straight line of the brick-paved Digue, as to suggest an artist's balanced design. When one thought of the two parts, it was to recall a piece of refined veneering mounted by some sorry craftsman upon a foundation of common wood. And when one gazed at the motley crowds which thronged the dike, or Digue, above the golden sands, or lolled in the wickerwork-hooded chairs on the plage, or bathed from the wheeled bathing houses at the water's edge, or poured into the concert hall of the Kursaal, afternoon and evening, or passed in and out of the gorgeous salle de jeux in the days of licensed roulette and trente-et-quarante, the incongruity of the contrast became more striking than before.

Ostend was hardly a place for the 'Arry and 'Arriet type of humanity, though in the height of the summer the English Cockney would manage to slip over by the big Ostend-Dover boats and enjoy the delights of "doing the blooming Continent"; but they usually slipped back again to their island fastnesses by nightfall or disported themselves amid the humble attractions of the village. What they thought of the people on the Digue, and what the people on the Digue thought of the Cockney invaders, pre-war annals have failed to chronicle. Frankly speaking, the latter were an anachronism. Ostend was not intended for such, exactly, by its royal entrepreneur, King Leopold, when he built his chalet above the dike. No, it was a place for all sorts and conditions of fashionably dressed men and women, for an eclectic international

throng. For them it was cosmopolitan in the highest degree for three months of the year. Russians and Spaniards, Rumanians and Japanese, English, French and Americans could be seen taking their daily constitutional or crowding the hotels. Everywhere in Ostend money seemed to take wings in frivolous, light-hearted amusement, in which gymkanas, balls, concerts, and battles of flowers were conspicuous.

A decidedly cosmopolitan life crowded on to one narrow promenade that had no particular charm in itself, in spite of its setting of white dunes, the main attraction of Ostend lay in the visitors themselves, in fashion and wealth, arrayed in their best and brightest. The architects of the bright-fronted spick and span hotels and villas were merely auxiliary contributors.

Notes and Comments

IF THERE is any element of humor in this terrible war of the world, it surely is to be found in the way in which the Central Empires are repeating, parrot-like, the catch-phrases of the democracies in their appeals to the peoples who have come under their power. Yet the Central Empires have not dared to call themselves democracies! Why not? They loudly profess that they are "bringing liberty to oppressed races," "fighting tyrannical nations," "establishing peace and harmony in the world," "putting an end to war and the lust of conquest," and so on. The reason is not far to seek. To label themselves what they are would be to brand themselves as enemies of humanity. Could democracy have a better or more grotesque indorsement?

THE first official war film of the United States government has just been released in New York. Almost every other allied nation has had its film pictures of the training of its army, the making of its munitions, and the building of its ships. Such pictures have been an unflinching interest to the stay-at-homes, and have strengthened the enthusiasm of men of fighting age. That mankind many years hence will possess a treasure in these historical war films can easily be imagined. What a liberal admission fee one would pay if one could see, for instance, on a film, Themistocles haranguing the Greeks before Salamis, or Wellington at Waterloo, or Napoleon walking the deck of the Bellerophon!

SINCE it has apparently been the object of some British press organs to deprecate plain speaking on the subject of German atrocities during this war, it is refreshing to find The Daily News indulging in some quite strong language on the subject of German treatment of British prisoners. It remarks: "I can understand some of the restrictions which, according to the Italian Revista Nautica, are imposed by official order from Berlin on our unfortunate prisoners in Germany, but a lot of them are just stupid ferocities. Why may they not have 'sacks or anything that may be used as a pillow'? What object, other than filthy savagery, can dictate the reduction of the water allowance to less than a quart a day per man for all purposes? And what is the meaning of forbidding them 'even the smallest' articles of furniture—including those made with their own hands'?"

"ONE of these precious regulations enshrines the spirit of the whole," The Daily News continues. "All laughing, singing, whistling, gazing at the sky, friendly conversation or walking in couples is prohibited." It reminds me of the famous story told of a British journalist captive. He began to sing. 'It is forbidden to sing,' said his guard, sternly. He took to whistling. 'It is forbidden to whistle,' cried the guard. 'Hallo, you, sir!' he shouted. 'What you want?' demanded the guard. 'May I make a buzzing noise?'

"GIVE! Give till it hurts!" is the wording of one of the appeals made by the American Red Cross. The phrase seems to be an unhappy one, to say the least. It does not inculcate the right sentiment about giving. The right kind of giving will not hurt.

MURMURINGS have been heard concerning the entire validity of the claims of the Mayflower, or trailing arbutus, to become the state flower of Massachusetts. Its name naturally makes a powerful appeal inside the State that includes Plymouth and the old anchorage of the Mayflower. The Mayflower, however, owed its title to the hawthorn blossom of the English hedgerows. It was named after the flower of the May, for hawthorn is there commonly called May. May, or hawthorn, has never naturalized itself in New England, but its friend and ally of the spring, the lilac, has. Go over the State from north to south, or east to west, and you will find lilac, resplendent and abundant, growing like a native of the soil.

BESIDES, the lilac has other claims upon the notice of the State. It grows from a root and not from seed. This root spreads steadily and drives deep. It is sturdy. Plant it and it will manage for its own future. Although of Persian origin, it has been, for centuries, a denizen of England and, though later, of America. So loyal and so steadfast is it that it seems not extravagant to say that every bush that grows today is not only a lineal descendant of, but possesses within its root a strain straight from the earliest bush of all. The purple and white, common variety, that is now shaking out its flowers and breathing sweetness across every country road in Massachusetts carries, without doubt, within its heart some of the actual wood that came with the earliest settlers. Like the race which brought it across the ocean it throws its branches far, it blossoms and thrives. It is a good colonist, so when the homesteads have utterly vanished where it was first loved and planted, it is to be found, still blooming, ever young, beside the deeply buried doorstep, the remnants of a garden round it. Strawberry plants go back to wild, raspberry canes bear nothing, the hardy gooseberry bush is barely distinguishable, but the lilac knows no deterioration. It is monarch of all it surveys. To point the moral further is obviously unnecessary.